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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

April 26, 1916

\$ 1.50 per Year



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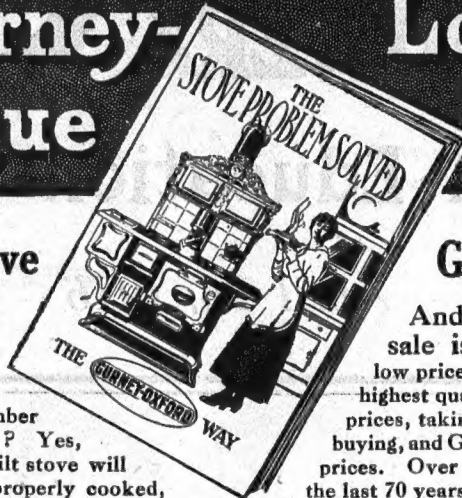
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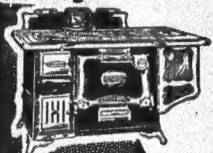
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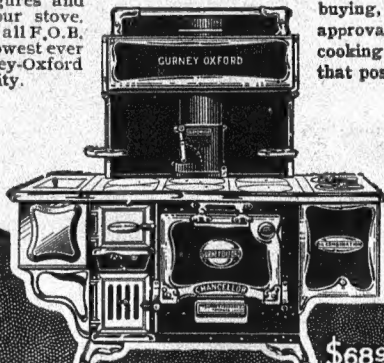
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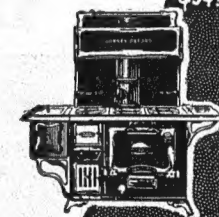


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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: Ernest J. Trott and E. A. Weir
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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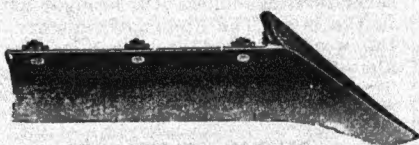
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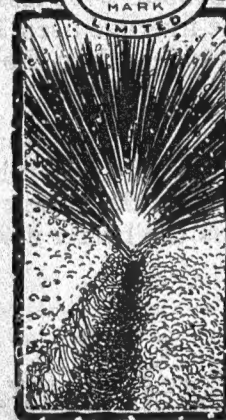
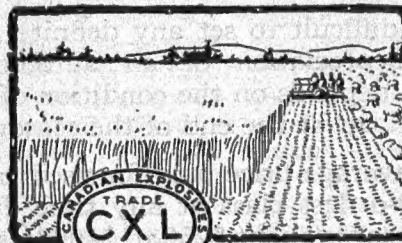
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STRONG BANK STATEMENT

With a million dollars increase in assets, and an exceptionally strong reserve of liquid assets against public liabilities, the Bank of British North America was able to present to its shareholders at the eightieth general meeting, held in London, England, on March 7, a showing which holds out the certainty of greatly increased prosperity as soon as normal conditions are restored. Reports of the meeting indicate not only a very sound condition in the bank itself, but a confident and cheerful attitude towards Canada and her prospects among the British shareholders. The bank's liabilities to the public, exclusive of acceptances, now amount to about 52 millions of dollars, against 50½ millions a year ago. Deposits have increased in the neighborhood of two millions, but other items have slightly decreased. Against these public liabilities the bank holds the sum of 26½ millions of dollars in cash, call loans and promptly realizable securities, affording a reserve amounting to 51 per cent. of public liabilities and four million dollars greater than a year ago. Against immediate public liabilities the reserve is 52½ per cent.

After caring for regular customers the bank's current loans in Canada have been reduced by a little less than three millions, owing to the difficulty in finding thoroughly sound and profitable new business. The credit and standing of the bank have been the primary consideration, and it is believed that the bank's strength in credit and assets will give it great advantages in extending its connection when normal conditions return.

USING LOADING PLATFORMS

For some considerable time, and particularly during the past fall and winter, farmers in many places have had difficulty in getting grain cars spotted at the loading platform. One case of this kind occurred at the loading platform at Wakopa, on the C.N.R. Alex. Rankin, of Killarney, was loading some cars of grain, and one that he was going to load with barley and which the conductor had promised to spot at the platform was left several yards away from the platform. Where it should have been, two cars loaded with the company's coal were put. The consequence was loading had to be done from the ground four car lengths from the platform. Alex. Rankin wrote concerning this matter to the Board of Grain Commissioners, and they laid a complaint before the railway company, pointing out that it is necessary at this time of the year to see that the platforms are kept clear to allow farmers to load their grain. The outcome was that the general superintendent of the C.N.R. notified its agents that during the grain season no other use of grain loading platforms is to be made except for the loading of grain or farm machinery.

THE LATEST U.S. NOTE

On Wednesday, April 19, President Woodrow Wilson told the United States congress, assembled in joint session, that he had given Germany irrevocable notification that the United States will break off diplomatic relations if her illegal submarine campaign is continued. From the wording of the note it would seem that this was America's last word in the series of diplomatic exchanges which have passed between the two governments since the world was startled by the sinking of the Lusitania. In brief, the note contains an account of the accumulation of facts proving that Germany's assurances to the United States are being violated; that the submarine campaign, despite the earnest protests of the United States, is being conducted with renewed vigor in contravention of all the laws of humanity, and the United States government will sever relations unless it is brought within the law. The diplomatic history of the world shows that such a course is almost certain to be followed by war. The German reply to the note is anxiously awaited throughout the world.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

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R. T. Elliott, Arden, Man.	10.00
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 26, 1916

TO SAVE CO-OPERATIVE PROFITS

For the next few weeks farmers in this country will be busy putting in their seed. It will require no special encouragement nor advice from any quarter to ensure the maximum acreage consistent with wisdom to be placed under crop. The prices of grain ruling at present and the prospect of good prices for the next harvest will be all the inducement required. But even at best the acreage will be very considerably reduced and it would be unreasonable to expect as large a yield. While the farmers are riding around their fields it is a good opportunity to spend some time in thought over the future. With a crop like that of last year and the price at which the greater portion of it was sold, wheat raising was profitable, but had such crop been produced in normal times the price would probably have dropped to about 60 cents a bushel at which there would have been no margin of profit left. This war will be over we hope in a year or two at the most and wheat prices will go down. To meet this situation the cost of production and the cost of living must be brought down at the same time. The farmer will be the first to suffer and the last to benefit from conditions that will prevail after the war. Co-operative organization has developed very rapidly thruout the West and it must be pushed with the utmost vigor in order that farmers may buy and sell to the best advantage. But the cost of everything the farmer has to buy has increased enormously and after the war these prices will not fall back to normal nearly as quickly as will the price of wheat. The industrial, manufacturing and transportation interests will be more firmly entrenched in power after the war than before. They will have a firmer grip on our governments. The point for the farmers to remember is that tho a great deal can be accomplished by co-operative organization, the benefits which will accrue from this work can be largely or entirely turned over to special interests by legislation. If the farmers expect to retain for themselves the benefits which they are justly entitled to thru their co-operative efforts they must make sure that these benefits are not turned over to other people by laws enacted for the benefit of special privilege. Co-operative organization will accomplish great good but it should be accompanied by political organization in order that the farmers may be recognized and fairly treated by our law-making bodies. At present there are a great many more or less bona fide farmers in our legislatures and also at Ottawa but they have very little voice in the making of our laws. What the farmers should do is to get down to a definite program of what they want and then see that the men elected will stand for these principles when they have a voice in the making of the laws. Free Trade is one of the greatest necessities for the development of this Western country and the opportunity to carry on this work thru the medium of The Free Trade League of Canada is already before us. Farmers who want relief from their burden of unjust indirect taxation should give every support to the Free Trade League.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

Despite the fact that the Liberal party in Manitoba in 1910 endorsed the principle of Direct Legislation and each succeeding year endeavored to have the principle endorsed by the legislature there is still no Direct Legislation Act in Manitoba. It is quite true that a Direct Legislation bill was prepared by the government and passed all the stages of the legislature at the recent session, but instead of putting it into force the legislature (by the

advice of the government) left the bill to be brought into force by order-in-council, or in other words, at the discretion of the government. The intention of the government apparently is to ascertain thru the courts whether the Act is constitutional before it is put into force. If such a course is adopted and the bill is eventually sent to the privy council it will quite possibly be declared unconstitutional, because aside from the law on the subject the privy council has a great respect for established customs. There seems no good reason why the bill should not be put into force at once and allow those who are opposed to it to take the responsibility and bear the expense of proving it to be unconstitutional. This is the course adopted by the governments of all the provinces on practically all other legislation. After the bill is once in effect it will be open to any persons to initiate petitions, and should the requisite signatures be secured it will then be up to the opponents to take action in challenging the constitutionality of the Act. If such action were taken, however, the government, if really sympathetic to the principle of Direct Legislation could legalize such a petition and the referendum it would call for by the simple method of putting thru another Act calling for a referendum upon that specific question. As it stands at present there are many people who question the good faith of the government on this plank in their platform. If the bill is put thru the various tortuous processes of the courts and finally declared unconstitutional the government might claim that its pledge was fulfilled, but no fair-minded person could accept such a claim.

After the unparalleled record of graft and corruption thru which Manitoba has passed it would seem that a government desirous of giving a clean administration and establishing real democracy would be even more anxious than the people to give effect to the principle of Direct Legislation. It would save the government from a great deal of embarrassment and would be a guarantee to the people against any repetition of the graft and corruption of the past decade. It is an extraordinary thing that the governments in the three Prairie Provinces each of which is pledged to the principle of Direct Legislation should decline to provide the necessary and satisfactory legislation. In Alberta the Direct Legislation bill was enacted but was largely nullified by the heavy task imposed to secure the necessary petitions. In Saskatchewan the bill was passed and then deliberately killed by putting it to a referendum "jokered" for the express purpose of killing it. Now in Manitoba the best bill of all has been enacted but is hung up apparently with the intention of putting it into the courts where it will possibly be killed. Let us have the Manitoba bill proclaimed and if its constitutionality is challenged it can easily be amended at the next session.

CREDIT FOR LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

In this issue we publish the story of the development of the Livestock Association at Elfros, Sask., which should be of great interest to every section of the West where the livestock industry is developing. The chief handicap to the livestock industry in the past has been the lack of sufficient cheap and long term credit which is an absolute essential to the production of livestock especially in a grain growing country. By a careful study of the Elfros association it will be seen that the principle of co-operative credit is at the foundation of the organization. The farmers of that district have pooled their credit and thus standing by each other they have been able to give the bank absolutely sound security which is the chief element entering into credit.

The Elfros organization is still young and is probably not yet out of the experimental stage, but sufficient progress has been made to show that it contains the elements of success. Money is being borrowed on absolute security over a sufficient term of years and at a comparatively low rate of interest. The farmers have been enabled to purchase livestock which they would have been unable to secure without such credit. The Elfros association is organized under the Joint Stock Companies' Act, but if it is found desirable no doubt special legislation could be secured for the establishment of co-operative livestock credit associations which could deal advantageously with the local branches of the chartered banks thruout the West. The banks, or at least some of them, are fully alive to the desirability of giving better service to the farming community. If co-operative credit organizations can be established and the banks can give the credit required it will save the expense and confusion which might occur thru the establishment of a supplementary banking system. If such arrangements cannot be made however, it is absolutely essential that something supplementary to the present banking system be established.

A consideration of the work at Elfros also indicates the possibility that short time credit of satisfactory amounts and at reasonably low rates of interest might be secured from the chartered banks thru co-operative credit associations for other purposes than the purchase of livestock. This is a subject which was up for discussion at the joint conference between the business men and the farmers a few weeks ago. It is to be further discussed and in detail at a conference between the leaders of the organized farmers and the Western Bankers' Association in the near future. It may be that a system will be developed by which the farmers can get all their credit thru the bank and do all their other business for cash. Such a system will eliminate tremendous waste, overlapping and loss, and would save Western Canada vast sums yearly.

FOSTER ON PATRONAGE

There are few men in Canadian public life who know more about the political history of the Dominion than Sir George E. Foster, the minister of trade and commerce. Sir George has been in Parliament for 30 years and was minister of marine and fisheries and afterwards finance minister in the Conservative government prior to 1896. He therefore knows what he is talking about when he speaks of the evils of patronage, as he did some days ago when taking part in the budget debate. Sir George Foster followed A. K. Maclean, who in his criticism of the government made an attack on the patronage system and also condemned the government for expending money upon improvements to rivers and harbors which he considered to be unnecessary and which were made chiefly to give employment to supporters of the party in power. Referring to Mr. Maclean's remarks, Sir George said:—

"The same remark applies to the question of patronage. I said I was disposed to be perfectly frank on both of these points. There are expenditures now—there have been expenditures from Confederation up—which have been put into the Estimates, passed and carried out in the country, that were neither useful nor expedient. There is no doubt about that; it has been done under all governments; it probably is being done under this government. My opinion is that until a different method is pursued with respect to our expenditures upon public works, in their authorization, we shall be open to these troubles and to that criticism. My view is that every application for a public work, or a public improvement, should go before a competent board of engineers and business men; should be reported upon by them for the information of the government, and that every applica-

tion should have to show some cause of necessity, of public benefit, or of future usefulness before it was passed and put into the Estimates. I do not believe that we will ever get down to a proper system of husbanding the resources of our country, as we are bound to do as trustees for it, or of confining ourselves to useful and necessary public works until we get some machinery of that kind.

"Now as to patronage, I have been thirty-four years in public life; I have been a pretty close student of political parties and political history in this country, and I have simply this to say—I give it as my individual opinion—I have long felt it and I feel it now—that in the whole course of my political life I cannot point to a single instance where political patronage ever helped the status of the bench, ever helped the status of the Civil Service, ever helped in the economy of their administration the status of public administrators, no matter what functions they performed, never helped a member of Parliament in reality, never helped a government in reality; it almost always causes the dry rot and disintegration that break up government after government and party after party, and I wish now, in the white heat and light of this great contest and struggle and the self-sacrifice that we are called upon to make, that we might speak from the heart out, and make an agreement in this country between both parties that hereafter patronage shall not be applied by political parties in the construction of our public works. Now, that is a frank admission. Some may say to me that I have no right to make it. I presume upon my grey beard and thirty-four years in public life, and I make that statement for what it is worth. I will just append to that one single sentence, and it is this: that if there is any laxity in the public virtue of this country to-day, if there is any canker of public corruption, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred you can trace it to the baleful effect of political party patronage."

Sir George is to be congratulated upon his frankness. Surely at this time of crisis our statesmen are big enough to quit the miserable game of party politics and abolish the patronage system. If Sir George will continue his advocacy of this necessary reform he will find much support from both parties and from independent men both inside and outside of Parliament.

The organized farmers must not be lulled into quietness by any thought that the last

fight has been fought for the improvement of the grain trade.

PERLEY PREACHING PROTECTION

Speaking at a luncheon in London, England, in honor of the Overseas Dominions on April 6, Sir George Perley, Acting High Commissioner for Canada, made the following remarks:—

"I do not wish to say anything which would appear like participation in discussion of the fiscal questions which have aroused party controversy in England, but I may be permitted to say it seems vital that everything possible should be done to make the Empire self contained and leave us in a position to assert our economic influence. I am sure you will agree—leaving out the many questions on fiscal theory—that if a metal mined in Canada or Australia is needed as a finished product here, we certainly should keep it under our own control thru its various changes. It is not consistent with our imperial dignity that it should be refined in Germany and sent back here as a finished product."

"Ever since confederation Canada had kept in view the imperial ideal. We refused to allow natural attraction toward the great republic, the United States, to draw us from our imperial connection."

This that Sir George Perley calls "imperial dignity" and "imperial ideal" is nothing more or less than high sounding terms for protectionist doctrine. The protected interests have refused to permit the grain growers to sell their product in the American market, yet nevertheless our Dominion government is borrowing money in New York and apparently does not fear that it will injure our "imperial connection." It has not hurt our "imperial dignity" to eat figs grown in Turkey, or dates grown in Arabia, or oranges grown in California, or Brazilian coffee, or scores of other things from foreign lands. It is difficult to see how our "imperial dignity" would be improved any if we had grown all these things in Canada. The British statesmen who have built up the greatest commercial power in the world (by the policy of buying where they can buy cheapest and selling where they can get

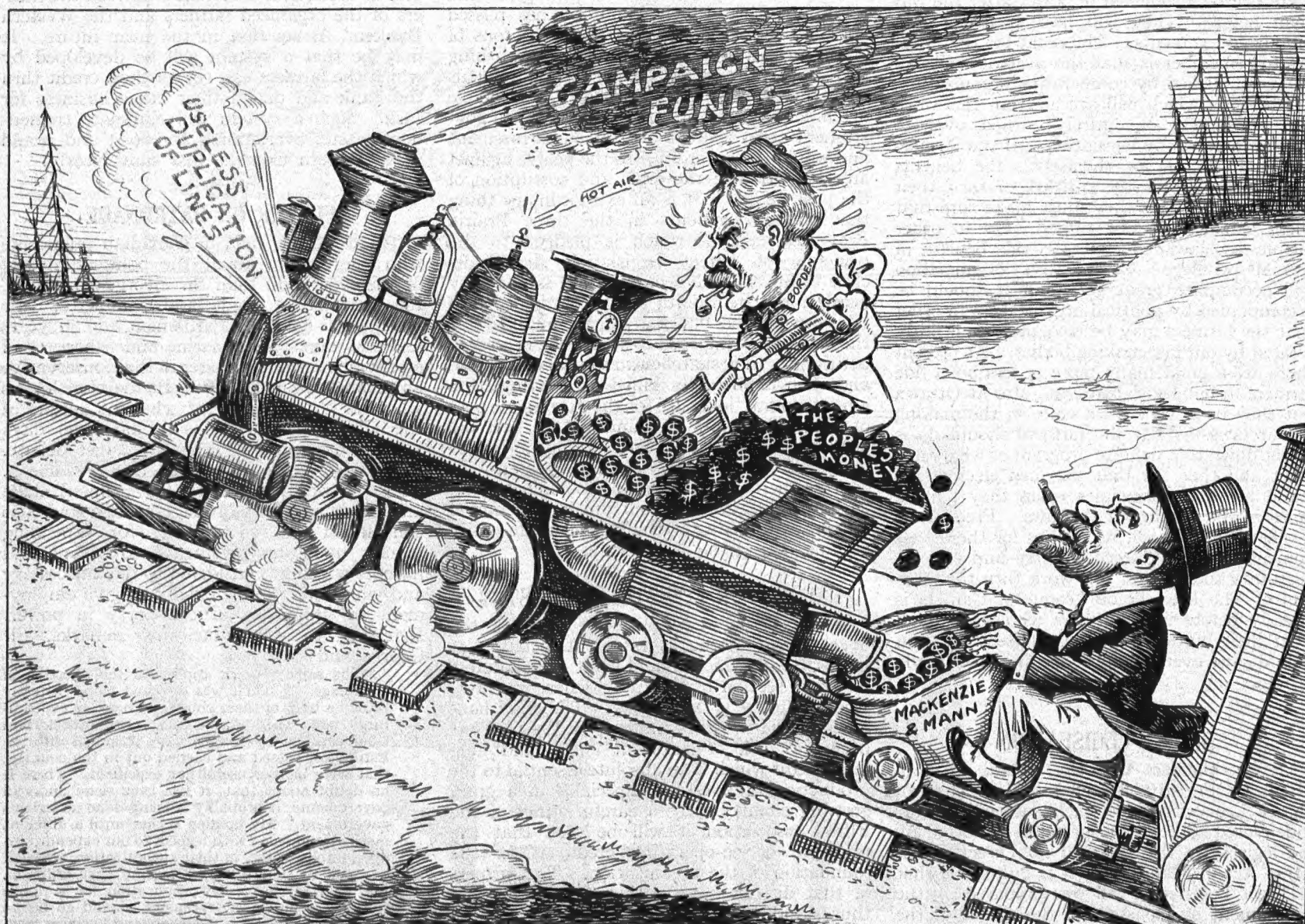
the highest price) must have smiled to themselves when Perley was getting off this protectionist stuff. It is sickening to have our British representative talking such rubbish before manufacturers who can and do stand on their own feet.

Parliament has adjourned for Easter holidays without considering the annual donation to the C.N.R. This matter will no doubt come up during the closing days of the session as is customary when all the members are anxious to get home and probably some of them have already departed. The result will no doubt be satisfactory to Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann and, equally unsatisfactory to the people of Canada.

If the Davidson Royal Commission on war graft doesn't bring in a report pretty soon there is danger of the people forgetting what it was appointed for.

On his return from England last week Sir Sam Hughes replied to the charges of graft against Col. John Wesley Allison by describing them as "piffle." He may be right or he may be wrong. The evidence before the royal commission will probably give us the facts in a few days. We would hesitate to judge the case in advance but it seems peculiar that Sam should have three of the ablest lawyers in Canada to defend him before the royal commission.

There are a whole lot of people down east who are trying to discourage the government from completing the Hudson Bay Railway. Nearly all of the experiments and the grabs in Western Canada have been made for the benefit of people who reside in the east. It seems a bit raw that anything that is contemplated to bring benefit to the West should arouse so much animosity in Eastern Canada.



CANADA'S METHOD OF KEEPING SOME HOME FIRES BURNING

The Extension of Livestock Credits

What the Bank and the farmers have done at Elfros, Sask., in both distributing and buying. Details of the organization and its workings. Extension of the idea on a large scale

To overcome local prejudice between farmer and bank, to secure the united co-operation of widely divergent racial sections of the community, to increase the livestock holdings of a district 100 per cent. in three years and reduce the cost of buying the stock 15 per cent., as well as the cost of carrying it two to three per cent., are accomplishments that any rural community may well feel proud of. Such have been some of the outstanding features of co-operative effort at Elfros, Saskatchewan.

Necessity bred this at Elfros, but fortunate circumstances furnished the solution. We have a few cases now where city men have realized the infinitely greater return from farming the farmers' trade

izing and propaganda work in the neighborhood to get the farmers to seriously consider the matter.

However, in September, 1914, a charter was obtained for a joint stock company, capitalized at \$40,000, i.e., four hundred shares at \$100 each. Twelve thousand dollars of the stock has been subscribed and \$600 paid up. And here let it be said that the bank was the prime mover in this project and virtually carried the scheme to the farmers instead of the farmers organizing and coming to the bank. Now, since the scheme is working out and the security is perfectly good, the bank has reduced the rate of interest from 8 per cent to 7 per cent. This same reduction has been made at Lethbridge on a

somewhat similar scheme. The same bank stands willing to back other like organizations, offering equally good co-operative credit.

Every Member a Practical Farmer

The company began with fifteen charter members. There are now over sixty. Every member must own one share, and cannot own over five. Each member must be a practical farmer. This has been rigidly adhered to. The company has twelve directors located as nearly as possible to cover the different localities included in the district. The Elfros district is

about 18 miles east and west and 30 miles north and south, or the size of the banking district of that branch. The system followed in locating directors enables them to not only assist in deciding on the suitability of applicants to handle livestock allotted them, but to inspect such from time to time if necessary. Each applicant for shares must be approved by this board of twelve directors and also by the financing bank.

When a farmer takes stock in the company he pays down five dollars on each share bought, which amount is to form a reserve fund to cover any possible loss. When he makes application—a regular form is provided—for livestock, purchasing power is granted him up to the aggregate par value

of the shares held, i.e., livestock up to \$100 in value can be bought when one share is owned, twice as much for two shares, and so on. One member said: "I have two shares and got seven head, three heifers and four calves. The heifers cost \$35 each, and two were in calf. I am well satisfied." When enough applications are received to fill a carload, a regularly appointed buyer of the company proceeds to purchase the stock. Sometimes he goes to Winnipeg, sometimes to neighboring points and sometimes to local bona-fide sales. All stock is purchased outside the community if possible, as the company is organized to increase the stock in the district, not to facilitate trading therein. Only when female stock is actually about to be shipped out is such stock purchased, and the company absolutely refuses to facilitate by its endorsement any trading amongst its members. Thus no fictitious values are created and no opportunity given for graft. Each applicant must bind himself to accept the stock bought for him.

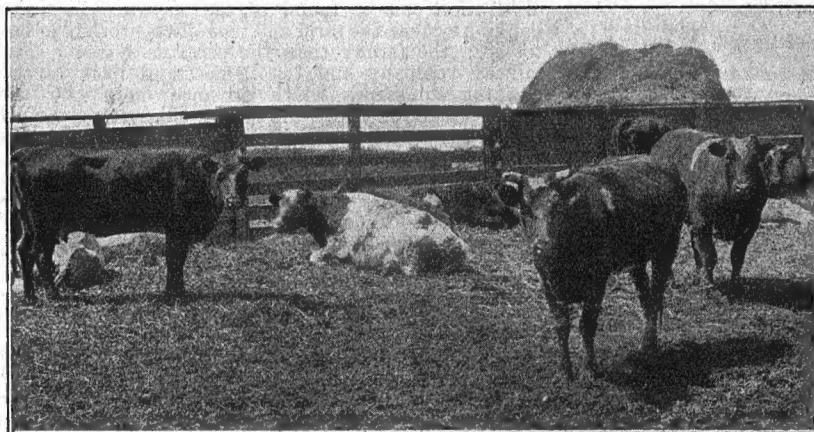
Kinds of Stock

The company can deal in cattle, sheep and hogs, but not horses. So far operations have been confined to cattle. The females have been Shorthorn grades and the bulls all pure-bred Shorthorns. Thus community breeding is being established, and hav-

ing all purchases pass thru the hands of one buyer tends to unify and standardize the type in the district. All cattle are branded with the association's registered brand. A monthly report must be sent to the secretary-treasurer, and if such is not forthcoming an inspection is made, and the expenses of such are charged up against the man. Enough applications for sheep or hogs have never been received to warrant a shipment in, and there are practically no sheep locally. Next year will probably see something done in hogs. Feeders have been brought in and handled with good success. An application is made for these on the same form as for breeding stock, but not over one year is given to fit them for market. Payment is made at the time of selling, and notes are drawn for one year at seven per cent.

Payments for Stock

When the buyer for the association, who is also a member, goes out to purchase, the association borrows on a demand note which is paid as soon as the stock is delivered to the various applicants. The buyer only buys stock for which there are applications on hand. He cannot buy cattle on the expectation of being able to dispose of it. As the buyer does not usually know exactly where to purchase good stock, to avoid his carrying a large amount of cash he is authorized to make drafts on the association at Elfros thru the bank nearest to the point of purchase. If a whole carload is purchased at one point the draft is drawn with the bill of lading attached. When the farmer receives the stock he gives his note to the bank for the value of such stock. This note before being accepted by the bank must be endorsed by the Elfros Livestock Association. The purchaser also gives to the association a chattel mortgage on the livestock, to run until stock is paid for. The mortgage is not and should not be made out to the bank. It is assigned to the bank, however, by the association as security on the livestock. All chattel mortgages are registered. Payment for stock is to be made in from two to three years, but not later than three, one-third each year. At first the notes to the bank were drawn for six months and had to be renewed at the end of that time. Now they must be renewed every four months. If the note is not renewed promptly the association must assume responsibility. So far the association has only found it necessary to discipline one member. As stated previously, the interest rate was 8 per cent., but has now been reduced to 7 per cent. The one and the essentially important thing to farmers about this reduction is that the bank considers the security on these loans plenty good enough to warrant the lower rate.



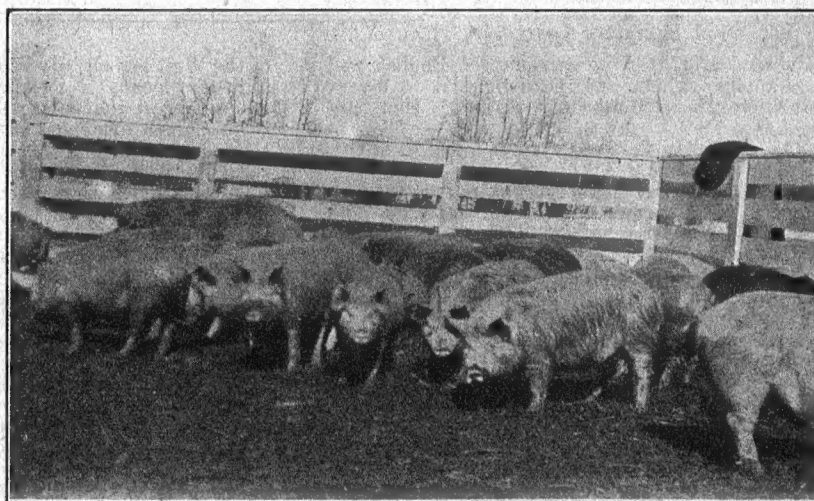
Money is loaned not only for good grade breeding stock and pure-bred bulls but also for feeders and stockers. The latter loans extend over one year and furnish the opportunity to utilize much of the hitherto unused rough feed.

rather than the farmer, and have thrown out a rope to the farmer struggling amidst a constantly increasing slough of debt by guaranteeing credit at the bank. Had all towns developed as the land speculators assured us they would, we might have had enough to go around, and such linking up of town and country might become an accomplished fact. As it is, however, the number of towns large enough to furnish such credit to farmers is small, and instead of the farmer placing dependence on the town or city man to furnish him credit for stocking his farm, he should furnish his own credit, because the collateral of his industry must ultimately furnish the credit in either case, and the scheme of furnishing his own is perfectly practicable. This method is also much more desirable. It is needed by and applicable to the settlers all over the West, and will substitute for "territory" closely drawn communities. The solution in this case lay in the readiness of the farmers to co-operate, to the practical knowledge of co-operation and intense interest in agriculture of the local manager of the Bank of Commerce, H. H. Hammer, and the support of head office in the scheme.

The Starting Point

In the fall of 1913 a hard-working, competent grain grower farming three quarter sections of his own and one quarter rented on half share terms, and with no stock but horses, came in to furnish to the bank a new statement. The crop he had just harvested was a fair one, quite as good as, if not better than, that of most of his neighbors. Yet he showed a deficit on the year's operations of \$2,000, and could not pay all his store bills. Here was the opportunity for the bank to administer some good advice, yes, even to offer a solution; and let it be said it was quite alive to the job, and immediately suggested the usual patent remedy, "Get into livestock." This farmer being a native of Missouri, and claiming all the rights to actual demonstration peculiar to such natives, the bank manager had thus furnished himself with what looked like a fairly permanent job for evenings, holidays and Sundays.

When a man, in addition to having the name Hammer, has the initials H. H. in front of it, and is born in Denmark, the home of co-operation, we do not need to be told that he started out to "drive" something. One thing was patently plain, that money was necessary, and no one but the bank could supply it. Furthermore no one but the bank believed or knew it would supply it, and no one seemed disposed to take active steps to find out. The popular attitude toward the bank was what it unfortunately is in many places—about as friendly as two Hibernians from opposite ends of Ireland are to one another. This was the great handicap, and it required a lot of earnest discussion, circular-



Part of a carload of hogs forming the third co-operative shipment from the Elfros Livestock Association Ltd. The association expects in time to handle most of the shipments from this point.

When farmers pay before due date they are only charged interest up to the time of payment. The directors also have power to allocate to the bank as security any or all unpaid portions of the capital stock subscribed. This has not been done, however.

Influence of Exemptions Act

The scheme of chattel mortgage security worked satisfactorily up to the time of the adoption of the Saskatchewan Exemptions Act, by which exemptions of six cows, six sheep, four hogs and any animals chosen for food purposes are allowed. Thus a chattel mortgage is now of no use unless a man already owns over and above the amount of legal

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The Farmer and the Interests

Review of a new and interesting book written by a farmer for farmers

Here is the picture: "I see the farmer toiling behind the harrow in the hot sun from early morning till late evening, begrimed with sweat and dust, while the crows sit in the neighboring trees and utter their appropriate caws at him. . . I don't wonder the crows caw at him."

This is a strong picture truly. It betrays deep feeling in the artist who painted it. If the wayfaring man, tho a farmer, will stop and look at anything he will surely stop and look at this and ask himself whether, peradventure, it is true or how far it is true.

This scene, the crows cawing their mockery at the farmer, is taken from and is the soul and spirit of a book entitled "The Farmer and the Interests—A Study in Parasitism," by Clarus Ager. The latter is a pen name and is the Latin equivalent for "A Fair Field." Who Clarus Ager is is not revealed, but from the book we glean that he is a Western Canadian and that he homesteaded in Manitoba twenty-seven years ago. The object of the work, as will already have been gathered, is to stir, to provoke, or shall one say to sting, the farmer into vigorous realization of his economic subjection. In the author's opinion it is not nobler in the farmer to bear the slings and arrows of outrageous exploitation. On the contrary he charges the farmer to take arms against a sea of special interests and by opposing curb them. On the cover of the book the author's aim, as interpreted by the publisher, is stated as follows:—

"To beat the farmer into a clear conception of how he is, on every hand, paying someone to take from him the greater part of his produce, is the object of this brilliantly written book. Every farmer should read it thru three times—once, to realize what a fool he is; twice, how and why he is a fool; and three times, to make up his mind how he is going to assist himself and come into his own."

In one of his novels George Meredith makes one of his characters say: "The rich love the nation thru their possessions; otherwise they have no country. If they loved the country they would care for the people." Judged by this principle Clarus Ager's patriotism is of the true stamp. He loves the farmers and is on their side. The book is written from no splenetic prompting nor does it reveal the bilious mind. Perhaps here and there the nail is not hit squarely on the head, but nine times out of ten the hammer strikes true. If one will read to the end the sincerity of the book's inscription will not be doubted. This inscription reads: "Dedicated without their permission to the farmers of the Canadian prairies, whom I love with my whole heart and soul."

For Good Literature Lovers

The book is written in strong virile English and it has a quality which will recommend it to lovers of good literature. Bon mots abound. Here are a few of them:—

"The Canadian banking system is the best in the world—for the banks."

"I don't see any prospects of the interests dismounting. The farmer has given them a leg up and he hasn't asked them to get off."

"The farmer has lost his wealth, but he has thus far retained his human qualities; he still values men more than property."

"It is infinitely easier to carry on a banking business among farmers than to carry on The Grain Growers' Grain Company."

"The interests induce corruption and pay the price. They raise politicians as the farmer raises pigs, at the hog trough."

"The farmer's cattle herd, his sheep flock, but he, God help him, is not as wise as the silly sheep."

"There is more truth than humor in the old joke that the decline of piracy at sea was contemporaneous with the rise of piracy by the railways."

"The farmer does not become money mad. The open country is an antidote for money madness. Contact with nature keeps him sane. I know not why it is so, but it is so."

"In a few years the farmer can make these prairies a perfect garden of prosperity, and not only will he raise himself, but he will carry a whole people with him."

"The decline and fall of the Roman Empire was the decline and fall of her farmers. As long as her farmers were strong, so long was Rome mistress of the world."

"One of the most astute Canadian politicians is credited with having said that the farmers are the easiest class in the community to legislate for; they never ask for anything, and they never get anything."

"Bank profits are so large that the banks cover up their profits by all sorts of bookkeeping entries in their

statements. Farmers' profits are so small that they cover them up with patches on their knees and the seats of their pants."

"The grinding of the common people in the mills of the preying interests is so gross a process that it grates upon even the most hardened human being, so the corporation is used as the instrument of their rapacity and it is a fitting instrument."

"Take five farmers of outstanding ability who proposed to start a commercial enterprise of any kind. It would be impossible to get their neighbors to invest in the enterprise. A glib-tongued promoter could get the same neighbors to invest in a gold-brick scheme."

"The prairie farmer does not pay directly a dollar a year for the support of his own political principles, but he pays indirectly a hundred dollars a year to compensate the interests for what they pay out for the support of their political activities."

The General Indictment

Clarus Ager's little work is in legal and logical form. It begins with a general indictment. Then the charges are specified and finally come some chapters on the remedy. The general indictment is tersely stated in the preface. We read: "The exploitation of the farmer by the interests has reached a stage where it is little less than thinly disguised legal robbery. The interests are every year growing relatively richer, the farmers relatively poorer. Agriculture on the fertile prairies

SPECULATIONS

When I sell my mining shares, a muley cow I'll buy and put her out to pasture while I hustle out to try to find a poor green boob who'll trade a rooster (Plymouth Rock) and thirteen hens or twenty-two, for all my fine oil stock. And then I want a Yorkshire sow with turned up nose and ears, who'll raise ten piglets every year and live eleven years. For her I'll give my Fort George lots if any one will trade. (Good prospects there, a wondrous land and fortunes to be made). My Hupmobile should bring enough to buy an old grey mare and leave the price of two ewe lambs with forty cents to spare. This ring and gleaming studs that came with ease in nineteen-ten, I guess they're worth one half of what the jeweller charged me then—I'll make a payment on a team, a wagon and a plow (some Massey-Harris agent, kind, will surely show me how). Maybe he'll take my fourteen blocks of North Vancouver pine and let me have a binder and a sack or two of twine. I'll need a little flock of goats, four Nannys and a Bill. They're fine to eat the willow brush or clear a scrubby hill. I'll sacrifice that acre that I bought in Saskatoon. It's only six miles out of town, 't will sell for thousands soon. Next move will be to find some chap who's keen to fight the turk. I'll rent his homestead on half shares and settle down to work. Then as the seasons roll along I'll weather snow and hail, a dry year and an early frost and start to stew the kale. The promises of agents (real estate and mining shares) will ache in ears, as profits (dividends) appear. For the surest way to make them, if you've only got the sand, is to chuck your speculations and get back to the land.

Formerly of Beulah, Man.

CLARA DOYLE,
Alberta.

would be much adjustment, much change in the conduct of manufacturing business. Scientific management would have to be adopted. Some factories would go, those that in the long run could not carry on their business without artificial support. The closing of every such mendicant factory would be one more burden off the back of the farmer. The resultant prosperity would make work for every factory hand in Canada, and, if there were any who could do nothing but their daily factory grind, it would be a mere bagatelle to pension all such compared with what it costs to buy the greater part of what we require for daily use in a restricted market."

The third old man of the sea which crushes the farmer is the Canadian system of transportation. But all three, declares Clarus Ager, are mutually sustaining. He says: "The elevator system was used to build up big grain corporations, and no better illustration can be found of the way in which the banking system, the tariff and the railway work together to leech the farmer than the elevator system. The railway company and the bank stand back of the elevator companies which advance money to the farmer, and the tariff and the truck system compel the farmer to sell in a limited market which is largely influenced by the millionaire milling companies. The farmer is told that there is competition between Canadian banks, between Canadian manufacturers and between Canadian railways. This is an absolute lie, and everyone knows it is a lie, except, of course, the farmer. He swallows it for gospel truth."

The Remedy

In the remedial chapters the farmers will find sound and sincere advice, but it is given with the same brutal frankness that characterizes the whole book. For once, at any rate, the farmer is not flattered. He is called an ass, a dunderhead, a futile fault-finder and every other name in the dictionary. The remedy is economic co-operation and political coherence. The weapon is the ballot. But Clarus Ager implores the farmer not to try and emulate the political methods or copy the political morals of the interests which oppress him. In perhaps the finest passage of the whole book the author says: "The farmer must not only discard the political weapons of the interests, but he must approach politics from the opposite side to the interests. They expend much money on politics solely from the selfish point of view. Each of them puts in a dollar in order that he may take out five dollars. It irks them not that they take these dollars without earning them from someone else who has actually earned them."

"The common good is below their horizon. The farmer must rise to a higher plane than this. He must learn to spend for the common good. He must put a dollar into politics without expectation that he himself will be permitted to take five dollars, or any sum, from another who has earned it. He will stop the raiding of the farmers and will receive a due economic reward in the end thru the common uplift, but he will receive no individual or personal advantage that does not accrue to every other as well as to him."

Any reader who would like to read this delightfully true word picture of Western Canadian agricultural conditions can obtain a copy of the book for 75 cents post paid from the Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

A PARABLE

It happened once that a man ran past Socrates armed with an axe. He was in pursuit of another who was running from him at full speed.

"Stop him! Stop him!" he cried.

Plato's master did not move.

"What!" cried the man with the axe—"could'st thou not have barred his way? He is an assassin!"

"An assassin? What meanest thou?"

"Play not the idiot! An assassin is a man who kills."

"A butcher, then?"

"Old fool! A man who kills another man."

"To be sure! A soldier."

"Dolt! A man who kills another man in time of peace."

"I see—the executioner."

"Thou ass! A man who kills another in his home."

"Exactly. A physician."

Upon which the man with the axe fled—and is running still.—La Terre.

Warner and Wife

By Rex T. Stout

Lora Warner, after a leisurely inspection of herself in the pier mirror next the window, buttoned her well-fitting blue jacket closely about her, put on her hat, and caught up a bulging portfolio of brown leather that was lying on the dressing table. Then she turned to call to her husband in the adjoining room:

"Timmie!"

When she had waited at least half a second she called again, this time with a shade of impatience in her voice: "Timmie!"

The door opened and a man appeared on the threshold. Picture him a scant three inches over five feet in height, weighing perhaps a hundred and fifteen or twenty pounds; in short, a midget. A thin forelock of reddish hair straggled over his left eyebrow; his mustache, also thin and red, pointed straight down in a valiant but abortive attempt to reach his full lips; his ears, of generous size, had an odd appearance of being cocked like those of an expectant horse.

The small and deep-set eyes, filled as they were with timidity and self-deprecation amounting almost to docility, seemed nevertheless to possess a twinkle of intelligence. This was Timothy D. Warner.

"Good morning, my dear!" said he, stopping three paces from the threshold like a well-trained servant.

"Where were you at breakfast?" returned his wife, scorning the convention of salutation.

Mr. Warner blinked once, then said pleasantly:

"I haven't been."

"Indeed! I supposed as much, or I would have seen you. I told you last night I wanted to talk over this Hamlin & Hamlin matter at the breakfast table."

"I know. I'm sorry. But you see"—Mr. Warner appeared to hesitate—"I—the fact is, the beastly alarm clock failed to go off."

"Did you wind it?"

"No." This manfully.

Lora Warner sighed. "Timmie, you are unthinkable! What about Hamlin & Hamlin? Did you look it over?"

This simple question seemed to upset Mr. Warner completely. He grew red, hesitated, and finally stammered:

"No—that is—I read something—"

"Do you mean you didn't?"

He nodded reluctantly.

"Then what were you doing? There was a light in your room when I went to bed."

Mr. Warner gazed on the floor, and was silent.

"What were you doing?"

Still silence.

"I have asked you twice, Timmie, what you were doing." The tone was merciless.

Mr. Warner, seeing there was no help for it, raised his eyes and met her gaze. "I was playing solitaire," he announced bravely.

Then, before the storm had time to break, he continued apologetically:

"I didn't know there was any hurry about it, my dear, or I would have looked it over at once. The case doesn't come up till the twenty-fifth. Besides, you said you had it all worked up, and merely wanted my opinion on one or two minor points. If I had known you really needed—" He stopped suddenly.

"Well? If you had known I really needed—"

"Nothing," said Mr. Warner, lamely.

"What were you going to say?"

"Why—advice—if you needed my advice—"

"Your advice! Do you think by any chance I need your advice?"

"My dear, goodness no!" exclaimed Mr. Warner, as tho the idea were preposterous.

"I should hope not," his wife agreed. "I am quite able to manage my business without you, Timmie. Only, as you do nothing but sit around and read, I thought you might have happened on something that would throw light on the question of annulled liens, which is intricately involved and has an important bearing on this case. But I believe I have it very well in hand."

"There is plenty of time till the twenty-fifth," Mr. Warner observed diffidently.

"There is," assented his wife. "But that has nothing to do with this. The case has been put forward. It is calendared for today."

"Today! But what—then perhaps—I can look it over this morning and see you at lunch—at recess—"

"My dear Timmie" smiled Mrs. Warner, "you appear to think I do need your advice. Don't trouble yourself. I have it well in hand. Play solitaire by all means." She moved toward the door.

"At ten dollars a point," announced Mr. Warner to her back, "I am sixty-two thousand dollars ahead of the game."

"Fine!" She sent a derisive smile over her shoulder. "By-by, Timmie!"

Mr. Warner gazed at the closed door for a full thirty seconds, then turned and went to his own room to complete his interrupted toilet. That done, he went downstairs to the dining room.

Sadie, the cook, appeared in the doorway.

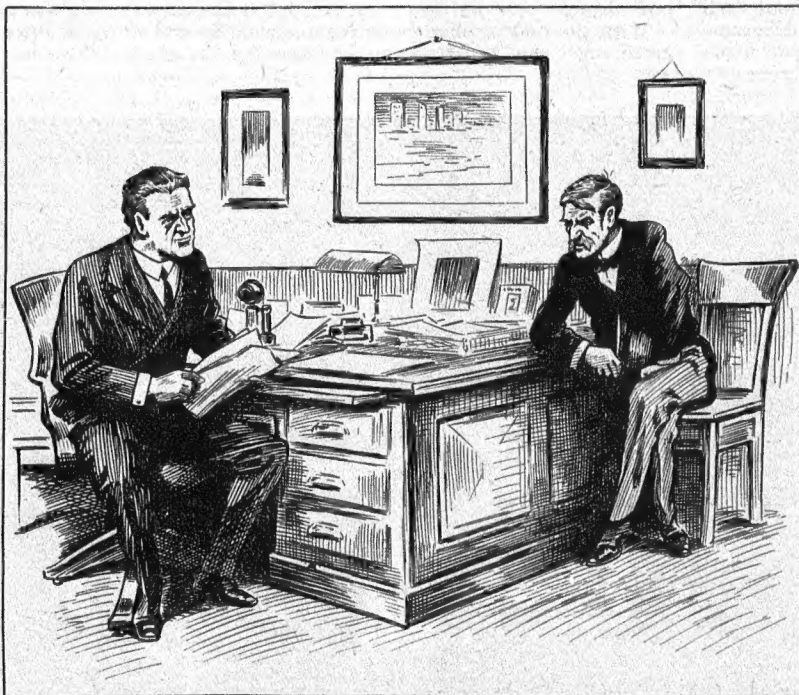
"Good morning!" she observed unamiably.

"I see I am late," returned Mr. Warner, with a weak attempt at cheerfulness. "Do you suppose I could have a couple of eggs, Sadie?"

"Fried or boiled?"

"Well—shirred."

Mr. Warner never ate his eggs any other way than shirred, and as Sadie never failed to ask him, "Fried or boiled?" he was forced to begin each day with the feeling that he was being somehow put in the wrong. A most uncomfortable feeling, but one to which he was so well accustomed that



"Jim, I want to represent the city in the holdup suit."

he shook it off almost immediately and fell to thinking of other things.

First of the case of Hamlin & Hamlin vs. the Central Sash and Door Company, which was to come up that day in court. No use to worry about it, he decided; no doubt his wife, as she had said, had it well in hand. His wife usually had things well in hand. No less could be expected of her, being, as she was, the ablest lawyer in the city of Granton, excepting neither man nor woman.

Everybody said so, including Mr. Warner; indeed, he had said it before anyone else. He had expected it of her from the first, and during all the fifteen years of their married life she had been mounting steadily, with never a faltering step, to the height of his expectation and her own ambition.

Mr. Warner often pictured her to himself as she appeared on that day when he had first seen her in the law school in New York. His attention, which had just begun to be solidly fixed on torts and evidence, had suddenly wavered, fluttered thru the air, and settled inextricably in the fluffy brown mass of her glorious hair.

It had taken him just three seconds to discover that her face was as fresh and beautiful as any phrase in Blackstone—in fact, a little more so—which was quite a discovery for a man of the temperament and inclinations of Timothy D. Warner.

The puzzle of his life was, why had she married him? When, some years after the event, in a moment of astounding intrepidity, he had asked her this question directly, she had replied with cynical humor that every ship needs an anchor for safety. Mr. Warner understood quite well what she meant, but he was inclined to doubt.

He had at one time distinctly heard her pronounce the words, "I love you," and, since there had been nobody else in the room but himself, he felt justified in believing that they were addressed to him. For

six months after the wedding she had openly fed this belief; since then her time had been completely occupied with her own career.

They had been married within a week after the end of their three years in law school, and had gone immediately to Granton, a town of sixty thousand in the middle West—Lora having declared there was no time to waste on a honeymoon.

Luckily, Mr. Warner had inherited an income of some three thousand dollars a year from his father, so they were not forced to dig for bread.

He had supposed, not unreasonably, that they would open an office together, for Lora had stipulated that her marriage should not interfere with her ambition. But she vetoed this idea without ceremony. No partnership for her. She would carve out her own future, unhampered and alone. So he rented an office for her in the finest building on Main Street, and another for himself two blocks farther down.

From the first she had been successful. The New Woman had just become fashionable in Granton, and the city received its first female lawyer with open arms.

Her first two or three cases, unimportant of course, she won easily. Then, called in consultation as an expert by the corporation which owned the largest factory in the city, she had saved them a considerable amount of worry and a large sum of money by showing wherein a certain annoying statute could be proved unconstitutional.

She and Mr. Warner had sat up every night for a week, studying this problem. It was, of course, by the merest luck that Mr. Warner happened to be the one who discovered the solution. So said Mr. Warner, and his wife politely agreed with him.

Nor could she see any necessity for mentioning her husband's name when she carried the solution to the board of directors in her own pretty head.

At any rate it earned for her a share of the corporation's law business, and in addition the amazed respect of the solid business men of the city. They began to take her seriously. At the end of a year one of these men actually placed an important case entirely in her hands. She was half afraid to take it, and told her husband so.

"My dear," said Mr. Warner, "you are far too modest. 'You'll win it, sure as shucks.' And he had straightway sat down and attacked the case on both flanks and in the centre, with the result that in less than a fortnight he had it bound, gagged and delivered into her hands. Mrs. Warner acknowledged the obligation in private with a kiss—the first he had received in four months. That was his reward. Hers consisted of a fee in four figures, an immense gain in prestige and the clamorous eulogy of the men higher up.

From that day forth her office was filled with clients and her portfolio with briefs. As for Mr. Warner's office, it was never filled with anything but tobacco smoke, for Mr. Warner himself occupied a very small portion of space, and no one else ever set foot in it.

Nevertheless, for fifteen years he continued his habit of visiting it for an hour every day, usually about two o'clock in the afternoon. He would lean back in the swivel chair, cock his feet on the edge of the desk, and light his pipe. Thus he would remain, looking meditatively out on Main Street for the space of three pipefuls; the time varied from forty-five minutes to an hour and a quarter, according to the kind of pipe he happened to be smoking.

Then he would return home and bury himself in the library with the documents relative to some one of his wife's important cases which she had recommended to his study.

For it must be understood that Mr. Warner did all his wife's "preliminary work." That was what she called it—not inaccurately, for what he exactly did was to work up her cases for trial. That is, the difficult and doubtful ones.

"But," you will exclaim if you happen to be a lawyer, "that is all there is to the case. The preparation is the difficulty. Anyone with a little wit and common sense can do the court work."

That may be true. I am not a lawyer, and am not qualified to judge. You may take the facts as I give them for what they are worth.

To resume. Mr. Warner's time was so taken up with his wife's preliminary work that he had none

Continued on Page 34

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE 5,000 WAR WIDOWS

There seems to be some inclination on the part of the National Council of Women to endorse the proposal to bring out five thousand war widows and settle them in the Dominions. The special locality selected for establishing these unfortunate families is the small town, where it is supposed they will be able to support themselves and families by doing charring.

It is quite comprehensible that the Salvation Army and the government might feel disposed, for the most patriotic of reasons, to help the women and children in the old land whom this war has deprived of their breadwinner. It is very questionable, however, whether this scheme would be helping them. Has our average small town enough charring to be done, that is not being done already, to support two or three more families. It seems more than doubtful.

It is true these women will have pensions, but if the pension is inadequate to support them in Great Britain how much less so in Canada where one does not buy a few coals, but tons of coals, where heavy clothing is a necessity and food costly?

Again, it is not fair to expect that all of these five thousand widows will make competent charwomen, for even in charring there are degrees of excellence, and the woman who can wash or iron or scrub well may be employed and the less efficient woman left to get along as best she may. Then what? Then the support of this woman and her family will fall upon the small town, or she will move to the city and swell the great army of the unemployed there and become an object of charity. Lastly, hasn't Canada some duties nearer to hand that need doing more urgently than this? What about our own disabled soldiers and their wives and children, also our own war widows? Some weeks ago it was pointed out on this page how inadequate is the pension system of Canada where disabled soldiers are concerned. I understand it is no better for the widows of soldiers.

As was stated on a former occasion, it has been the history of all past wars that the much lauded heroes who have been incapacitated for work have been left to eke out a miserable existence on a mere pittance of a pension. The government is contemplating raising the pension for disabled soldiers, but it is our duty to see that it is raised to a sum which will enable these men to live in reasonable comfort for the rest of their lives. At the same time the pension for our war widows should be made sufficiently large to enable these women to support their families decently.

These two good works performed, there almost certainly will not be any money left for the support of five thousand war widows and their families. Nor can it be said Canada is shirking in hesitating to assume this responsibility. Canada has done well in the war and the old country statesmen have expressed their gratitude on more than one occasion. But in this matter it does seem that her first and greatest duty is to her own people.

Until we have made arrangements to reward in some fitting degree the sacrifice of our own soldiers who have gone to the front, and of their wives and children who have spared them, it would be preposterous for us to assume any other burdens.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

MAKING MONEY ON THE FARM

I am very anxious to hear from any farm woman or girl who is making money by raising celery, strawberries, wheat, pigs, cattle or horses, or who by canning or pickling or by any method whatsoever is making money on the farm.

I should like to have a letter from her giving as accurately as possible her initial and yearly outlay and her yearly profits. Whenever possible this letter should be accompanied by photographs of the product.

Two dollars will be paid for each letter and fifty cents for each photograph accepted.

All letters should be sent in before the first of June and addressed to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

A FURNISHING PROBLEM

Dear Miss Beynon:—Would you, thru the Homemakers page, please give us some idea of how to decorate these three rooms of which I am sending a plan.

Now, in the line of furniture I have piano and music cabinet of mahogany, please suggest more, for front room; a dark oak bookcase and desk combination, three rocking chairs, sideboard—expect to get new

table and chairs. What kind would you advise? What color would you prefer walls, woodwork, floor covering and curtains? Would you think it best to finish these two rooms in the same color?

A READER OF THE GUIDE.

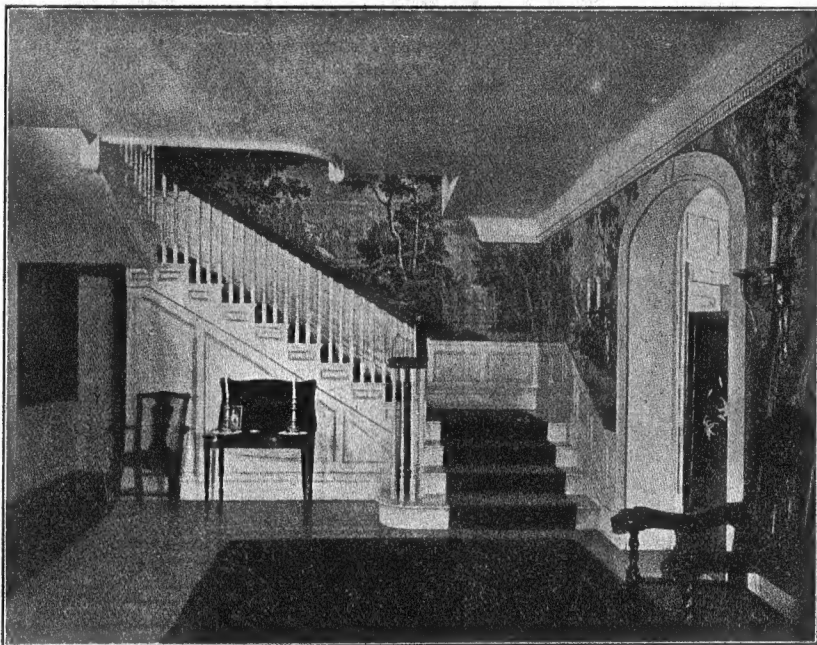
Answer

What beautiful big rooms you country folk do have. I suppose it is because you don't have to pay such a big price for the frontage.

I think your rooms would be more attractive if finished alike, since they open one into another, but if you would prefer you can do the front room in a pale olive green and the dining room in a rich buff, so that the colors of one room will decorate the other. Or you can do both rooms in pale olive or putty grey or even a very mellow pinkish, rather than a yellowish, buff. If you care to send ten cents in stamps I shall be glad to send you samples of each of these shades and you can choose the one you like the best. Since your furniture is mahogany and dark oak it would be best to finish your woodwork with black oak stain or ivory enamel, certainly ivory enamel if you decide upon the pale olive wall.

If you select the putty color your rugs and curtains should have much old blue combined with putty color; if the pale olive, much dull gold and reddish purple with the same shade of pale olive; if the buff, either green and rose and buff or green and blue and buff shades.

With the buff or olive green room a plain brown or green rug would be attractive, of course on the same



Notice that the light and dark in this beautiful hall are in great masses, not in little spots about the room.

shades as the wall, but as a plain rug has a tendency to show the foot-marks it may be thought advisable to choose a patterned rug and in that case one with a very small design should be chosen.

I am not quite clear as to whether the mahogany piano and music cabinet are the only pieces of furniture you have for the living room, or whether the dark oak rockers belong there also and whether these rockers are of mission design. If they are and do belong in the living room I would recommend you to get some more pieces to correspond with them, if not I should advise willow chairs and a dark oak or mahogany table. For the dining room you would be wise to complete your set of dark oak furniture.

The kitchen should be painted buff and have dark brown woodwork. F. M. B.

SERVED IN SOUTH AFRICA

Dear Miss Beynon:—I felt like crossing swords with you after reading your article on the modified conscription bill passed in England, but after reading your article on soldiers' homes I decided to let you off easy on the first offence and give you my opinion on the second, which I think is much in keeping with your own.

In regard to conscription, no true Britisher likes the sound of that word, but we all, or most of us at least, have unbounded faith in Kitchener, and when he says it is necessary few will complain. I myself believe that it is the duty of the single men to go first, or perhaps the single men and the married men without children. Their lives are their own to give and less will be the sufferings in after years by those left behind. The life of the married man is not his entirely to give, but belongs to his family, and if he has little children of tender years his duty is at home. There are many ways he can serve his country just as loyally

there as at the front, tho the risk may not be so great.

These are my own convictions, formed from my own personal observation and rather wide experience. We all learn by experience, which is our best, tho often our most costly, teacher. You will therefore pardon me for giving you a little of my own experience to back up my statements re conscription, also what I am going to write on homes for soldiers.

You will say, "That's a married man." Quite right. I have a wife and four children under seven. I am also a veteran with four medals and seven clasps. A Canadian Alberta volunteer of the South African war, who stayed there until the job was finished.

Any good strong man can be a soldier, but it takes a statesman to heal the broken heart of a conquered foe and make him your staunchest friend as per the Boers of today.

I was sent into the interior on native troubles, suffered all the cruel hardships of the jungles, swamps and sun-baked deserts. Am one of the few survivors of Gen. Manning's ill-fated expedition against our old friend the Mad Mullah, across the burning sands of Somaliland. Volunteered for the Ashantee and was declared medically unfit to accompany Col. Young-husband on his trip against the Llama of Lhassa in the forbidden land of Tibet in 1903. Was invalided to England and spent over a month trying to get a passage back to my place of enlistment in Alberta, and finally had to pay my own way.

I was unable to do any work to speak of for about a year after. I applied for a pension at the War Office, but would have died of starvation had I waited there for it. I applied to the Canadian government with same result, having no "political pull," altho I had the best of references from most of the officers I served under.

I became discouraged, as my funds got low. I went to Washington, U.S., disgusted with myself that I was ever a soldier of such an ungrateful country and tried to forget it and become an American. My last dollar went for medical treatment during the winter of 1904 and I was forced to the street to beg my living and sell papers, with a shattered shoulder, a running wound that is not healed to this day, a fever leg and covered with desert sores.

I got in with the son of an American millionaire, learnt a trade and started in business. Was on the high road to prosperity when ill health and the panic of 1907 again put me to the wall, and I returned to Canada in 1909 and took up a homestead, having a wife and family, a team and wagon, ten dollars worth of provisions and twenty-five cents. We started life anew eighty-five miles from the railway. I now have the most comfortable home in the settlement.

I was captain and organizer of company 20 of the Veterans' Brigade, a company that joined the P.P.C.L.I. almost to a man, and I have no doubt I would have been with them had I been single and fit, but I could never trust my family to the mercies of those who place the political heeler ahead of the old soldier in peace and in war.

I could fill your valuable paper from cover to cover with facts which I can prove of injustice done to myself and other veteran members of my company, discriminated against on account of being old soldiers.

There is some talk of giving the returned soldiers positions in the civil service. That was the cry in 1900. Did they do it? Will they do it this time, or leave them to the care of the Patriotic Association, that will die a natural death before the grass grows green over the graves of the last hero who falls in this war.

I was called a hero in 1900 and a poor fool in 1903, after public interest had turned to money making, and I see no indication that Canadian history will not repeat itself after this war is over. If it does God help the poor widows and orphans. I do not wish to hurt recruiting, far be it from me, but let us be honest and square with the boys who are going away, perhaps never to return. I have been helping to recruit ever since the war started and some who have gone from here have paid the Great Price.

It is up to us who remain at home and to the government to make adequate provisions for those who return disabled, for the widows and orphans in the way of pensions, permanent positions and comfortable pleasant soldiers' homes for the most disabled.

The patriotism of the soldier is the greatest of all patriotism. He sacrifices everything for the cause, expecting nothing but the honor of serving his country and seldom if ever does he get any more than he expects.

Let every Canadian make a gallant effort to make this war an exception to the rule in that respect.

VETERAN SAHB.

ANNUAL REPORT ISSUED

The annual report is printed, and by now all those who have ordered copies will have received their order, or at least they should have if the postal authorities and express companies have done their duty. I wish to impress upon our unions once more the special features of this report which makes a new era in the work of our association, since it contains so many new features, and there appears to be no tangible reason why these new ideas which make the report far more complete and more extensive than any hitherto issued should not be continued and even enlarged upon in future years.

Our 1916 report runs to a full 160 pages, without the cover and two four-page inserts, that is to say, the report is twice as large as any report yet issued. I am giving herewith a draft of the general index of contents, which does not by any means cover all that you will find in the report, but which will at the same time give you some idea of its contents:

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One of the new features which you will probably find as interesting as any is "Who's Who in the U.F.A." Then the four addresses given by officers of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. are in themselves a valuable contribution and something that you will certainly enjoy reading. Some mention might also be made here of our advertisers, of whom there are more than seventy in number, every one of whom has some offer to make you and which it would be in your interest to know of.

Valuable Reference Work

What I want to emphasize most particularly in connection with this report is that it is not an ordinary cheap pamphlet, merely deserving of your casual attention and then to be consigned to the waste paper basket. The report is a magazine, a permanent record of the year's work of our association; a book that should be placed in your bookcase with other books and records which you prize, and which may be taken out from time to time and studied in your spare moments. It ought also to be drawn to the attention of visitors whom you may have in your house, who may not perhaps have hitherto been interested in the work of our association. I may say that requests have already been received, and in the very near future copies of this report will be found in many of the public and provincial libraries from one end of the Dominion to the other, and if these books are worthy of a place in such institutions, it is certainly even more desirable that they should be found on the bookshelves of every member of our association, in fact of every farmer who has the interests of the farming community at heart. I venture to predict that in years to come those who possess a complete series of the annual reports of the U.F.A. will look upon them as among the most valuable of their treasures in a literary way.

Extra Copies Still Available

By the time these lines appear in print about 8,000 of these reports will have been distributed. Of our final edition, consisting of 12,000 copies, their will still be 2,000 or 3,000 available after allowing for the necessary

reserve for new unions, etc., that may be organized between now and the end of the year. At the present not more than sixty per cent. of our unions have sent in orders for these reports. While some may consider that satisfactory, there should be orders in from at least 100 per cent. Those who have not already sent in their order should do so at once. It is not a very big thing that we are asking of you, and it does not require a very big effort or expenditure of money. It is merely to send in an order for some of the annual reports of your own association at five cents per copy, and distribute these among your members, and non-members, too, if you can. In that way you will be doing a real service not only towards helping to make your local union a success, but the association as a whole.

Greater Effort Desired

I have just been trying to get a rough idea as to how our association stands in 1916 as compared with the same period for 1915, taking for that period the first three months of the year. Those who attended the convention will remember that considerable stress was laid on the necessity for improving the financial position of the association. It is gratifying to note that the total of all receipts for the first three months of the year was \$6,171.91, as compared with \$4,745.53 for last year. The actual amount paid in membership fees for men alone was \$3,118.66 as against \$2,769.50, while receipts from the women's section of the organization have increased nearly 300 per cent. In considering the increase in membership receipts from the men's unions, we do not need to be too elated over the apparent increase in our membership of approximately 700, as there has been a very considerable increase in the amount of arrears sent in, that is to say, in the membership dues received this year which properly speaking have to be credited to 1915. There are also a considerable number of new unions that did not appear on the lists at all last year. Taking these two away from our total receipts it is doubtful if we are anything more than equal with last year. It is obvious that very few of our unions have lived up to the amendment to the constitution passed at our last convention, which makes all dues come payable on the first of the New Year. It is only reasonable to assume that these new regulations will take a little while to put into effect, and I do not think that we have any reason to feel worried at our showing up to date; at the same time, so far as actual membership dues are concerned, we should not let up in our efforts, but on the contrary put our shoulders to the wheel with more energy than ever and see if we cannot show an increase during this next quarter which even the most pessimistic cannot pick any holes in.

Life Membership

Another feature worthy of attention is that we have this year secured three life members, which I think is as many as we have secured for the past three years. Life membership does not cost very much, only twelve dollars, and most of our unions, particularly those engaged in co-operative buying and selling to any extent, have one or more members who could well afford this amount. If each of our active unions contributed two life members to the association it would give us a fund of \$12,000, which if invested in good securities or mortgages bearing only 6 per cent., would give a permanent revenue to the association of \$720 per year, not to mention the fact that it would provide collateral in securing a line of credit or raising money at a bank should the opportunity offer itself for undertaking important work in the interest of the association which required a certain amount of capital expenditure in its initial stages. Such a fund would, of course, have to be

looked after by a board of trustees, with proper regulations for safe-guarding the interests of the members of the association as a body to whom it would belong.

The Unions Should Help

In view of the figures quoted in the report it will be seen that the general increase in revenue of nearly \$1,500 is derived from innovations and ventures by the Central office alone. The Central office can undoubtedly devise many new ways whereby revenue can be secured, but this in itself is not sufficient, and the unions thru their own voluntary effort should also do something towards the same end. It is discouraging, not to say demoralizing, that so small a proportion of the cost of maintaining and carrying on the work of the organization is derived from membership fees sent in by the local unions. I believe that we have, as an association, earned every dollar that we have received in grants and donations during the past few years, and probably we have more than earned these sums, but the fact remains that, to the outside observer, it would look very much better if the association were self-supporting, and I believe further, that without money we can do nothing, and that these grants and donations should be in the nature of a reserve fund available for taking up special work, rather than for carrying on the necessary routine business of an organization such as ours.

What is the Trouble?

In our annual report will be found on page 54 a list of our paid up unions for 1915, all of whom would be, of course, entitled to one or more delegates to our annual convention. Further on in the report is a list of delegates attending the convention, and the unions from which they came. A statement of the unions entitled to send delegates and those who actually did send delegates would read as follows:

	Unions entitled to send delegates	Unions actually represented
Calgary, East and West	27	21
Bow River	52	30
Battle River	77	39
Edmonton, East and West	24	9
Strathcona	26	19
Victoria	41	18
Red Deer	39	23
Macleod	34	26
Medicine Hat	63	43
Lethbridge	19	11
	402	229

The list shows that of 402 actually entitled to delegates only 229 were represented, and that at the biggest and most successful convention which we have ever held. What is the trouble? We have pooled the railway rates so that every man knows that whatever part of the province the convention may be held in and whatever the distance he may have to go, the cost to him will not be more than \$7 for the return fare, and will average somewhere between \$5 and \$6. The total cost of sending a delegate to the annual convention, as pointed out a number of times, need not be more than \$20, and surely with twelve months to prepare for the convention even the poorest of unions can find some means of raising that \$20, and possibly \$5 extra to make sure that their representative does not have to exercise an unreasonable amount of economy. The question really in its broadest sense resolves itself into one of representative government, or democracy as against autocracy; it resolves itself almost to a question as to whether you want majority rule or minority rule. The question really is: "Are you prepared to admit your failure to live up to the highest ideals of representative government for which we stand, merely for the sake of that \$20 or \$25 per year. Think it over and see if you cannot do better next year. The time is fast ap-

proaching, if it is not already here, when we as farmers will have to do something more than simply pass resolutions condemning the other fellow for not living up to the highest ideals for which we stand on paper. We will have to get busy and practice what we preach and exercise and carry out in the management of our own association those things which we so strongly recommend to our legislative bodies, so that we shall be not only an example in precept but in practice also. Think it over, and see if you cannot arrange to have every union represented by at least one delegate at Lethbridge next year.

Status of Women

Unions would do well to remember that section of the constitution admitting women on the family ticket was abolished at our last convention, and that the constitution as it stands at present makes no provision for the admission of women as members other than on the same basis as men. Women have been fighting for equal suffrage for a long time, and the men of our organization have been helping them. The work is now practically completed, not only provincially but in our organization as well, since we no longer suggest that women are not able to pay the same fee as men, but on the contrary provide that they shall have equal privileges not only in voting but in what they pay for membership also.

The constitution now provides that a woman may become a member of any local union of the U.F.A. by payment of a fee of not less than \$1.00, in fact, the terms of admission to membership of our association are contained in the same section 13 of the constitution, since the legal definition of "any person" covers both men and women. In addition, the women's section provides that in any local union where five or more women have joined, they can if they wish organize as a local unit of the U.F.W.A., in which capacity they have a separate identity of their own with special privileges which are fully set forth under that section.

Do not forget that women over twenty-one years of age must now pay the regular membership fee for our association, and that the fifty cent rate, or family ticket, applies only to boys and girls under twenty-one years of age. In justice to the U.F.W.A., we must draw the line tight and live up to our constitution.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged, \$2,979.15; Mere Local Union, No. 513, \$48; Silver Lake Local Union, No. 196, \$12; Carbon Union, No. 378, \$1.50; total, \$3,040.65.

Red Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged, \$1,791.80; Kinear Local Union, No. 216, \$26; Wavy Lake Local, No. 30, \$21.38; Willow Hollow, No. 332, \$25; Lake Demay District, \$26; Brightwood Local, No. 417, \$21.75; Mere Local, No. 513, \$52; Comrey Local Union, No. 538, \$28.50; Dewberry Local Union, No. 98, \$140; Pandora Local, No. 472, \$13; Creole Belle District, \$62.35; Endiang Local Union, No. 264, \$16.80; King Edward Local Union, No. 424, \$10; total, \$2,234.58.

U.F.A. Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged, \$1,506.50; Mere Local Union, No. 513, \$71; Endiang Local Union, No. 264, \$34.70; King Edward, No. 424, \$90; total, \$1,702.20.

Canadian Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged, \$1,081.70; Thordensjold Union, No. 22, \$12; Pandora Union, No. 472, \$10; Lorraine U.F.W.A., \$111.80; total, \$1,215.50.

Polish Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged, \$35; Mere Local Union, No. 513, \$32; total, \$67.

King Edward Union Gifts

The donations from King Edward Union, No. 424, amounting to \$100, were given by the following members of the union: Red Cross fund—D. McPhee, \$5; W. J. Graham, \$5.

Patriotic Fund—B. G. Somerset, \$15; Robt. Somerset, \$15; Arthur Lord, \$25; G. Schofield, \$15; W. J. Graham, \$10; D. McPhee, \$10.

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Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN

The need of a closer touch of the locals with their Central office and with each other thru it has been apparent to a great many of the leaders of the association for some time, and this need has become more and more imperative as the activities of the association have extended to lines of action that are more than merely educational or which are educational in that they teach by practice rather than by precept, or in other words, which teach how to do by doing. From time to time there has been a pressing demand from many parts of the province for visits by members of the Central executive or by officers direct from the head office, it having been felt by local leaders that only someone very closely and directly in touch with the work and the policy of the Central could instruct the members fully regarding the activities of the association. To meet this demand in some slight measure both President Maharg and the secretary have attended as many meetings as possible, while other executive members have lent their assistance as they were able to, but so far neither the demand nor the need have been adequately met.

To visit all locals by representatives of the Central office even once in each year would incur an expense so great as to be prohibitive. It would require the entire time of at least four men to accomplish this, and would require as much or more outlay than the entire membership fees received. Still the executive has been disposed to meet the need as far as possible.

A great deal of good has been accomplished by the issuing in large numbers of various pamphlets from the Central office. Pamphlets Nos. 10 and 13 have been sent direct to members in numbers of many thousands, and pamphlets Nos. 12 and 14 explain very minutely how to form and carry on locals and incorporated locals of the association. Much has also been explained thru the columns of The Guide, yet correspondence shows that local leaders at many points are of the opinion that a vast amount of good could be accomplished by a man coming direct from the Central office addressing the members in meeting, answering such questions as present themselves to their minds, teaching them and being taught by them. Such a speaker would carry to the locals not only a full explanation of the policy of the activities of the Central, but he would bring back to the Central a fuller understanding of the needs and activities of the local. A stronger, more efficient and more closely knit organization generally would doubtless ensue.

Extensive Summer Campaign

The executive has decided that in the best interests of the association the secretary may not attend any large number of local meetings, but that he shall hold himself open to attend such gatherings as necessary, conferences with other interests and large gatherings of other bodies where Grain Growers' interests are involved, as he may find time for besides his immediate work as managing director of the Central. President Maharg, on the other hand, as chief executive representative not only of the provincial organization but also of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, has so many calls upon his time that it is not possible for him to undertake any definite and extensive campaign thruout the province. The work which the executive has in mind is one which can scarcely be done effectively by any other than our own recognized leaders, who have the confidence of the members generally. For this reason it has not been thought wise for the present to permanently employ travelling representatives of the Central. It has been decided, however, to organize an extensive summer campaign somewhat along the lines foreshadowed in the report of the managing director to the convention in Sas-

katoon. The province will be divided roughly into four sections, in each of which a series of meetings will be conducted by one of the members of the Central executive with the assistance, so far as possible, of the various district directors in whose territory the executive member may for the time being be operating. The president and the secretary will each endeavor to attend some of these meetings, but this work will fall especially upon the other members of the executive, being: Vice-President, A. G. Hawkes, of Percival; and Messrs. J. F. Reid, of Orcadia; Thos. Sales, of Langham, and John N. Burrill, of Indian Head, all of whom are fully acquainted with all of the problems of the association and are well fitted to render this service.

The number of meetings which can be held under this plan has not yet been decided, but will depend somewhat upon the measure of co-operation which the locals will extend and the interest which they manifest in this announcement of the plan. In many districts it should be possible to hold two meetings per day during a period of about six weeks, extending from say June 15 to August 1. This campaign must of course be planned by and directed from the Central office, but all locals especially desirous of securing meetings attended by executive members are invited to write the organization department as soon as possible, filing their request and stating what they are prepared to do by way of such co-operation as entertainment of speakers, advertising meetings, arranging with other nearby locals for a central gathering, driving a speaker to the next place of meeting where the train service is not suitable, and so forth. Wherever feasible meetings should be so arranged that two or more locals can meet together at one point.

All phases of the Association's activities will be discussed at these meetings. The question of incorporating the locals will be fully gone into and the whole trading policy of the association both as it relates to the Central wholesale activities and to local retail distribution will be thrown wide open for discussion. If all parties will give their friendly and enthusiastic co-operation in this undertaking a vast amount of good to the cause of the organized farmers will be accomplished. Indeed it is hoped that with the meetings which each district director will hold in his own district independently of this special campaign practically all of the locals may be visited by an officer of the association during the course of the present year.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

DARMODY ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Darmody Grain Growers' Association was called to order on April 1 by the president, C. E. Wellman, who asked the secretary to read his reports. The report that the finances of the association were in good condition and that there was a credit balance of \$187.93 was well received, and on the motion of Chas. Ettingson the reports were adopted. The president then called for election of officers, which resulted as follows:—President, C. E. Wellman; vice-president, James Linton; directors, John Ask, Geo. Linton, John Aitken, D. Sinclair, L. Wilkins and G. McNaughton.

A motion was then made by G. McNaughton that the secretary be given a grant for his services for 1915, and on the president asking the amount they desired to donate, and taking a show of hands a grant of \$75 was decided on. The secretary replied thanking the members for their kindness and said he would hand the amount to the Church Building fund. The president then asked the members if they desired to give a donation to the Church Building fund, and on the motion of G. McNaughton it was decided to donate

\$25. Some discussion followed as to where the association could meet in future, and it was decided that by putting a basement under the church, which it was proposed to build, it would make a fine hall for meetings. The motion to adjourn was then made by L. P. Wilkins.

CHAS. E. WILKINS,
Sec.-Treas.

LAURA LOCAL'S BUSINESS

Central Secretary:—Your letter received, and in reply to same I will give a list of business done at this local in 1915: 21 cars or 694 tons of coal; 9 cars of flour, bran, shorts, oatmeal, etc.; 8 cars of wood; 1 car of apples, 200 bbls.; 1 car of potatoes, 900 bus. We have 117 members and held 16 meetings. A ladies' local was organized with 23 members. Frank Beal, Laura, Sask., is secretary-treasurer for 1916 and as he has the books, I will ask him to send you the list of members in 1915. You could have had this report months ago, only I expected to receive a form the same as last year.

W. G. PAGE,
Sec., Laura Association.

NEW FARWELL LOCAL

Central Secretary:—This is to advise you that there was a local association organized at this place last evening (March 2), and I am enclosing a list of the members, but as there will be another held in a week's time and all the members have not paid in their dues, I will forward them after that meeting. I would be pleased to have you forward some literature to arrive here in time for that meeting to show some of the benefits that may be derived from the association. The meeting was held at the house of F. H. A. Bowles. Messrs. H. L. Lewis and Harrigan from Hay Creek Association were present. H. L. Lewis was appointed chairman and F. H. A. Bowles sec.-treas., pro tem. The secretary read some of the rules of the constitution and the following officers were appointed:—President, J. E. Ingram; vice-president, Dan. McLean; secretary-treasurer, F. H. A. Bowles; directors, B. L. Brown, H. A. Armbrister, Jas. T. Foley, Geo. Armstrong, Harry Clark, Oliver Ferguson, Geo. Docker and Roy Raines. Moved by B. L. Brown and seconded by H. A. Armbrister that in future the association will meet once per week on Thursday at 7.30 p.m., at the house of F. H. A. Bowles until the month of May, was agreed to by the meeting.

F. H. A. BOWLES,
Sec., Farwell Local.

PROPOSED G.G. BATTALION

Central Secretary:—At a mass meeting of Grain Growers held in the town hall in Yorkton on March 28, the following resolution was put to the meeting and unanimously carried: "Whereas since the outbreak of the war so many of our farmers of Saskatchewan and farmers' sons have enlisted to defend their country in the different regiments that have been recruited in this province, now be it resolved that we, the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan, petition the Minister of Militia to name one of the existing regiments now in the province The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Canadian Yeomanry, to commemorate their services to the Empire.

I was instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to you, and that you be asked to have the executive consider the advisability of taking the matter up with the proper authorities.

Yours fraternally,
D. H. WALKINSHAW,
Sec. Yorkton G.G.A.

NEW GRAND TIME LOCAL

Central Secretary:—A number of farmers met in the schoolhouse, March 17 and organized a local with the name of "Grand Time Grain Growers' Association."

The following officers were elected for the year:—president, Christ Markin; Secretary-Treasurer, Albert Luton; Directors, Henry Kindolph, T. Truxal, P. Bander. I would ask that a portion of the literature sent out to this Association be printed in German as one-half of the members cannot read English.

ALBERT LUTON.

Kuset, Sask.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association
By R. C. Henders, President, Suite 4, Balmoral Court, Winnipeg, to whom
all communications for this page should be sent.

NIVERVILLE BRANCH ORGANIZED

Central Secretary:—I have pleasure in reporting that T. W. Knowles and myself held a meeting at Niverville on April 8, and successfully organized a branch association there. The meeting was called for 2 p.m., but owing to the breaking up of the trails it was nearly 2.30 before the crowd was called to order by W. Christie, who ably filled the office of chairman. Wilfrid Wallace was voted secretary of the meeting and fulfilled the duties so well that it was decided that he retain his position in the newly-formed association. T. W. Knowles gave a most comprehensive account of the work the Grain Growers had done in the past to help the farmers' cause and also attempted to prophesy what would happen in the future if our membership continued to increase, and we could count on the majority of the farmers of Manitoba joining our ranks. A considerable number of questions were asked and answered to everybody's satisfaction. Owing to our having to catch a train the meeting came to a conclusion about 5.50 p.m., when twenty-four members came forward and paid their membership fee. The following officers were elected, all of whom are confident of being able to greatly increase the membership in the near future: President, Peter Kliever; vice-president W. (Buz.) Wallace, Jr.; secretary, J. W. Wallace; directors, W. Christie, A. Leopky, C. Tewes, C. Church, J. B. Harrison and P. Leopky.

I am looking forward to Niverville doing its share in fighting the farmers' cause and hope to see a strong and active branch there.

(Reported by T. C. BUCKLAND, district secretary).

STEAMSHIP RATES ON FREIGHT

The outstanding feature in the grain trade is the enormous advance in ocean freight rates. It is stated that this has not been due to any appreciable extent to the war risks because the British Navy has been able to secure and retain practically an absolute control over the maritime highways. The general shortage of vessels thru internment and especially the commandeering for purposes of military transportation of vessels that would otherwise be employed in the shipping trade have contributed in a measure to the high freight rates. The main cause, however, is that vessel owners found it to their advantage to get together to force the price of ocean freight to the present enormous cost.

The Census and Statistics Monthly, issued under the auspices of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, in the February issue, publishes a very illuminating table of freight rates from Montreal to Liverpool during the open navigation on the St. Lawrence River as follows:—

Average Steamship Freight Rates for Wheat from Montreal to Liverpool by months during the St. Lawrence Navigation Seasons 1903 to 1915

Month	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
May	3.0	1.5	2.3	3.8	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.2	3.8	7.6	9.1	4.6	18.3
June	3.0	1.3	2.3	3.8	3.8	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.8	7.6	9.1	4.6	21.3
July	3.0	1.5	2.3	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.4	2.5	3.8	7.6	8.7	4.6	21.3
Aug.	3.0	1.5	2.9	3.2	4.3	3.4	3.0	2.3	3.9	8.0	7.6	4.6	24.3
Sept.	3.0	1.5	3.6	4.4	4.8	3.9	4.8	3.2	4.3	6.5	7.6	6.3	24.3
Oct.	3.2	1.5	5.3	5.4	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.6	5.5	8.7	8.3	6.9	28.5
Nov.	3.2	1.9	6.7	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.8	4.3	6.3	9.1	8.0	7.6	39.9

REORGANIZATION AT LONG RIVER

Central Secretary:—With regard to Long River Association we found that owing to various difficulties we could not carry on any business last year, but have made a strong attempt to revive our branch and put it on a proper footing this spring. The weather has been much against us, but after calling three meetings in as many weeks we finally got started with fifteen members in good standing and the definite promise of ten more who were unable to attend owing to the state of the roads. This practically takes in all who could attend in this district and we will have another meeting immediately after seeding, when the chances will be better for a full attendance. In the mean-

time I enclose 75 per cent. of the membership fees so far received, also list of members. I hear that the secretary of the District Association is at Deloraine, but will be glad to receive instructions on this and other matters. Will do my best to make this a live Association by the next meeting.—Reported by Ed. A. Horrocks, Secretary.

HOLMFIELD'S CONTRIBUTION

The Holmfeld Grain Growers' Association have forwarded the sum of \$73 from the following members of their association as returns from their patriotic pledges, this amount to be distributed among the following funds: Red Cross, Belgian and Patriotic. Those contributing are: J. Cullen, \$18; G. Henderson, \$15; James Taylor, \$20; A. Taylor, \$20.

RESPONSIBILITY OF OFFICERS

Following is a question asked by one of our branches and reply to same:

"Dear Sir:—Our association passed a resolution at a general meeting, authorizing the president and secretary to borrow money to pay for the carlots of different commodities which we purchase. Is each and every member responsible for the payment of this money, or are the president and secretary the only ones who are responsible? Trusting you will enlighten us on this matter. I am, etc."

In answer to your inquiry as to the responsibility of presidents and secretary-treasurers of Grain Growers' Associations I obtained a written advice from a solicitor on this point last winter to the effect that when a branch of the Grain Growers' Association, at a regularly called meeting, passes a resolution authorizing the president and secretary to purchase goods, all the members of the association who voted for the resolution are equally responsible with the president and secretary for the payment of those goods. Further, that any member of the association who gives the secretary an order for goods and later refuses to accept goods is liable for any loss that is sustained in the re-selling of those goods.

PATRIOTIC ACRE RECEIPTS

Previously acknowledged \$20,309.19
Holmfeld Association 73.00
Baycentre Association 12.00
C. F. Lamb, Minnedosa P.O. 20.00
Strathclair Association 84.70

Total \$20,498.89

STRATHCLAIR CONTRIBUTES

The sum of \$84.70 has been received from Strathclair Association for the Patriotic Acre fund, donated by the following: John McPhaden, \$25, less exchange; Ed. McLean, \$14.95; Donald McKerchar, \$30, and B. Hodyear, \$15.

Note.—Strathclair District seems to

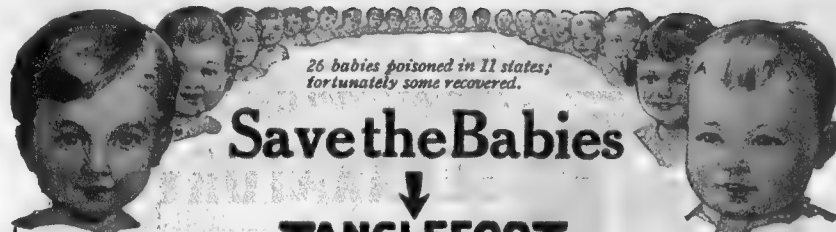
have been very generous in contributing to the Patriotic Acre Fund.

CARRICK—A YOUNG ASSOCIATION

The secretary of Carrick Association—Makinak P.O.—in sending in their membership dues reports that they have now seventeen members in their newly-formed branch. The best wishes of the Central Association is extended to them.

BAYCENTRE ASSOCIATION

The sum of \$12 has been received from the secretary of the Baycentre Association to be added to our Patriotic Acre Fund. The thanks of the Central Association are extended to Baycentre Association.



TANGLEFOOT

Catch the disease carrying fly that strays into your home with safe, efficient, non-poisonous TANGLEFOOT; not arsenic poison in an open saucer set within reach of the baby, or a can from which a poisoned wick protrudes, sweetened to attract both flies and babies.

Flies kill many babies, and fly poison more than all other poisons combined—

—But in homes where careful mothers have protected their babies from such risks by using only TANGLEFOOT, both dangers are avoided.

The Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society reports 26 cases of arsenical poisoning from fly destroyers in 1915 in only 11 states; in 1914 there were 46 cases in 14 states.

It states editorially:

"Symptoms of arsenical poisoning are very similar to those of cholera infantum; undoubtedly a number of cases of cholera infantum were really cases of arsenical poisoning, but death, if occurring, was attributed to cholera infantum."

"We repeat, arsenical fly destroying devices are dangerous and should be abolished. Health officials should become aroused to prevent further loss of life from their source. Our Michigan Legislature, this last session, passed a law regulating the sale of poisonous fly papers."

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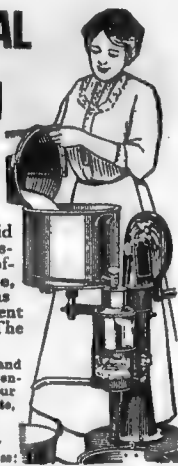
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Seven good products good in more than Seventy different places

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CARBONOL is a household wonder. It cleans, heals, disinfects, purifies. If you cut your hand, apply Carbonol in weakened solution. If your live stock get bruised, Carbonol will fix them up. If your house, barn or poultry house needs disinfecting, there is nothing like Carbonol. And it is wonderfully effective as a destroyer of vermin. Carbonol belongs on every farm in Canada.



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FOR the quick repairs that are daily necessary on the farm, you need Elastigum. It is an elastic, waterproof cement. It is tenacious and durable. Just the thing for joining and relining gutters, flashings around chimneys, sealing leaks in exposed places, renewing gutters, stuffing cornices and putting glasses in greenhouses or skylights. It is easy to apply, is acid-proof and damp-proof and it "sticks".

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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, the not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

THE SOLDIERS' SIDE

Editor, Guide:—I read "Patriotic Farmer's" letter re soldiers not wanting to go seeding and being satisfied with \$1.10 and no work, etc. I would like him to know he is very unjust in his conclusions and beg him to remember there are two sides to every question, one of which he has overlooked. I am a soldier, and the \$1.10 and the lack of work—imagination, pure and simple—did not cause me to enlist. I joined, like the majority, I believe, to quiet my conscience. I am willing to go seeding for a month and glad to get away, like thousands of others, but look what we are up against, Mr. Patriotic Farmer. We are not allowed to take any soldier's clothes if we go seeding. This in very many cases means paying out from \$15 to \$20 for civilian clothes, and then unless you state you intend to pay your own transportation, fares, etc.—it means waiting a week or more before your month's pass is issued.

Outside of all this lots of us don't know where to get a job. Now, Patriotic Farmer, if you want a man for seeding just write the officer commanding the nearest battalion asking for what you want and you'll get it quick. There's the whole trouble—lack of co-operation. I know lots of men who have applied for passes to go seeding and they were turned down because they had not a letter from a farmer asking them to go to work. So, Patriotic Farmer, see our side of your trouble before you judge.

Yours truly,
PATRIOTIC SOLDIER.

RURAL CREDIT

Editor, Guide:—In several of our western papers there have recently appeared apparently well thought out articles on the economic situation. In these articles due importance is attached to the question of "better credit." The writers—men of recognized authority on the subject—acknowledge that upon the solving of this problem depends the solving of other problems, their partial solving, at all events. This admission is shared by all unbiased observers of the impossible conditions under which the western agriculturalist is striving to exist. In Saskatchewan, Premier Scott, who is presumably in a position to speak with authority, states: "This question of agricultural credit is the most serious question facing us today." This being the case, I would ask those eminent theorists—as members of the one-time Saskatchewan Better Credit Commission—what immediate solution is offered, whence the delay? The abnormal state of the money market under war conditions cannot be aduced, as, several months before the war, Premier Scott admitted that no action in the near future was contemplated.

There is, or was, a certain well discussed infant christened "The Agricultural Co-operative Credit Act." May I, as an anxious-to-be beneficiary, inquire as to the exact stage of existence of this long-looked for measure? Did it die before it was born or after, or is it perchance undergoing what is known as the process of metempsychosis, and may we hope to see it emerge in a simpler, more practical form, to usher in the era of "Better Credit"?

The iniquity of our present system may have been indecently exposed by the recent depression, yet even in this year of apparent prosperity, who can doubt that it is still carrying on its cancerous career, unchecked, still rendering abortive the honest enterprise of so many of our struggling farmers.

Indeed, the present wave of prosperity is well named a "wave," a wave which will leave unscathed the wall of protected interests—the wall which is shutting out the sunshine of a permanent prosperity, a prosperity based only

on sound economic conditions. To remedy the evils of our present credit system the theory of co-operative credit has been propounded. In support of this theory the systems in vogue in France and Germany have been continually quoted.

By a singular oversight, no mention has been made of the fact that both France and Germany, in their colonies, have adopted not co-operative credit, but a system similar to those obtaining in Australia and New Zealand, where conditions are of course somewhat similar to their own, and incidentally to our own. Without unduly expatiating on this point, it must be obvious that the colonial stage of expansion is more applicable to us than is the closer community settlement of Europe. Up to date, not only have the exponents of the co-operative plan failed to discover any valid argument in support of their theory, but they have shown us the absurdity of attempting to apply this system under present western conditions. This fact must be patent to all who have followed the proceedings of the Credit Commission while on tour thru this province. In spite of the evident bias of the commission in favor of the co-operative scheme, it was found that there was not available sufficient money among the farmers to warrant the experiment. The bill, however, was passed in the provincial house.

Having ascertained that the co-operative plan, under existing conditions, is inoperative, what then? J. H. Haslam, the erstwhile chairman of the Credit Commission, says: "The system of direct state loans in vogue in Australia and New Zealand has had the effect of increasing to a remarkable degree the agricultural productivity of the comparatively sparse agricultural population of those countries." That this rather reluctant appreciation is well within the mark can be testified by many, now resident in this country, who have personally observed the successful application of the New Zealand system of direct state loans.

Today, the situation is: On the one hand the vague prospect of relief in the shape of applying a system which is not applicable—under existing conditions—and which may be, however, educative, highly educative. On the other hand, immediate improvement. In a word, one possible, the other positive. Today we have the spectacle of a country blessed by nature with almost unlimited resources, a country with which none of our Australasian colonies can be compared, yet cursed by artificial conditions to an extent deemed incredible in any other part of the British Empire. Still we hesitate. Nero fiddled while Rome burned. We philosophise while agriculture is going to the dogs. But, solemnly stated one of our eminent politicians: "This question is a serious one, and must be approached cautiously."

Looking up at this question from a mere grain grower's standpoint and not from the elevation of "place," it is surely more serious not to deal with it but to remain in bondage to the banks.

JOHN McNAUGHTAN.

Late of New Zealand.

UNITED STATES RESOURCES

The United States produces:
76 per cent. of all corn grown in the entire world.
70 per cent. of all the cotton.
72 per cent. of all the oil.
59 per cent. of all the copper.
43 per cent. of all the pig iron.
37 per cent. of all the coal.
35 per cent. of all the tobacco.
26 per cent. of all the silver.
24 per cent. of all the wheat.
21 per cent. of all the gold.
More than this, the United States contains a third of all the wealth of the civilized world.—Manufacturer and Artisan.

Protectionist Fallacies Exposed

A speech delivered by Dr. Michael Clark, M.P., at a luncheon of The Free Trade League of Canada in Manitoba Hall, Winnipeg, on April 4, 1916
Concluded from Last Week

I have tried to show you that this proposal is economically unsound and morally indefensible. Now I pass on to show you how, in regard to the subject viewed from another angle, the peculiar angle of the British Empire, it is practically impossible of application. That third point would follow logically from the previous two, because if a man practices what is economically unsound and morally indefensible, he will find he is practicing something which costs him dear, even if it can be put into practice, which, in the case of nations, is impossible.

I don't know whether you recall that in the beginning of Mr. Chamberlain's agitation thirteen years ago he laid down this doctrine as axiomatic: That without a preference on food stuffs it would be impossible for Britain to give any preference to Canada at all. Well, to those of us who live on this side of the water I think that is obvious. There is no one here who expects Canada to do a large trade in textile goods to Lancashire, at least not in the immediate future. That would be a form of competition that we would be debarred from by the necessities of the case.

But if Canada cannot be helped in the export of foodstuffs she cannot be helped at all. Mr. Chamberlain laid that down as axiomatic, and tho his successors profess to oppose it, there is not an economist of note in Britain who doesn't know that that is so. Without a tax on foodstuffs Britain cannot give Canada a preference at all.

Now, I want to put to you this simple question: Do you think the condition of things in Britain a few years from now, when we are trying to reconstruct the world after the war, will be such that any responsible statesman—I don't care how he describes himself—would propose to tax the foodstuffs of Great Britain? The only way in which we can forecast the future at all is to look into the history of the past, and I think history has important guidance for us in trying to answer the question I have just put to you.

Wars and Food Prices

There were three great wars in the nineteenth century. There was the great French war ending in the victory of Waterloo. All of you who know the elements of English history remember that from 1818 to 1821 the condition of distress in Great Britain was past description of words. The distress culminated in the Luddite Riots of 1818, three years after the victory of Waterloo. But the people's suffering was terrible for six years after that victory, and indeed it gave rise to an agitation for cheaper food which never again subsided until the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846.

Now that is an historic fact, which has a bearing on the question I am trying to answer, and I get it from the beginning of the nineteenth century. From 1854 to 1856 the Crimean War took place, and history relates that you had the riots in the cities of the Old Country which are specifically known as Bread Riots. It is well to remember in this connection that tho wars may be thrust upon us—tho we believe this war was a necessity past which we could not get—yet war is a terrible evil and brings with it terrible results.

In 1857 you had the Bread Riots and in 1818 you had the people under John Ludd going about the streets of the Old Country calling for bread. But I don't remember recorded in any history I ever read any statesman who proposed to relieve that condition of affairs by putting a tax upon foreign grain. The corn laws had been repealed eleven years previously to the Bread Riots of 1857 and they certainly were not reimposed at that date.

Free Trade Always Benefits

Now I come to the end of the nineteenth century, the Boer War. After the Boer War you had a very bad depression of trade in Britain. I will tell you a wonderful thing, which is worth mentioning at this point. At

the end of the Boer War you had free trade in Britain for half a century and altho her people were nearly double what they were in the middle of the century, the trade depression was nothing like so great as it was after the Crimean or after the great French wars. And I heard Sir Edward Grey with my own ears say that while Britain had had depression of trade, those depressions had never been so great since she had had Free Trade. I give you that, for what it is worth, in passing.

I still want to get an answer to the question, which you haven't forgotten, I hope, and I want to recall to you that while there was that very bad depression of trade in Great Britain after the Boer War, and while one of the greatest electioneers of all history, Mr. Chamberlain, tried to revive the tariff in Great Britain, you know as well as I can tell you that in 1906, he, the great politician of the statesman order as he was, was finally defeated and was only able to count 156 in that general election of 1906 out of 670 members in the British House of Commons.

No Food Tax Possible

There was no question then of returning to taxing the food of the people. Now I come to the question which I put to you: Do you think there is any likelihood after this war that conditions will be such in Great Britain that any statesman will seriously propose to tax the food of the people? I leave that question, with such light as I have been able to shed over it for your guidance from the brief historical references my time has permitted me to make.

This question is such a big one that one doesn't know where to leave it. One of the curious things about this proposal is that people should propose to give a preference to Canada by taxing food-stuffs when the very people who would benefit by that, according to the presumptions of these half-taught economists, that is to say the farmers of the plains, don't want it, being manly enough to want to stand upon their own feet. They are manly enough to say: We would perish of hunger rather than have carried the burden of humanity and civilization, as we are carrying it, starve for our benefit. (Loud cheers.)

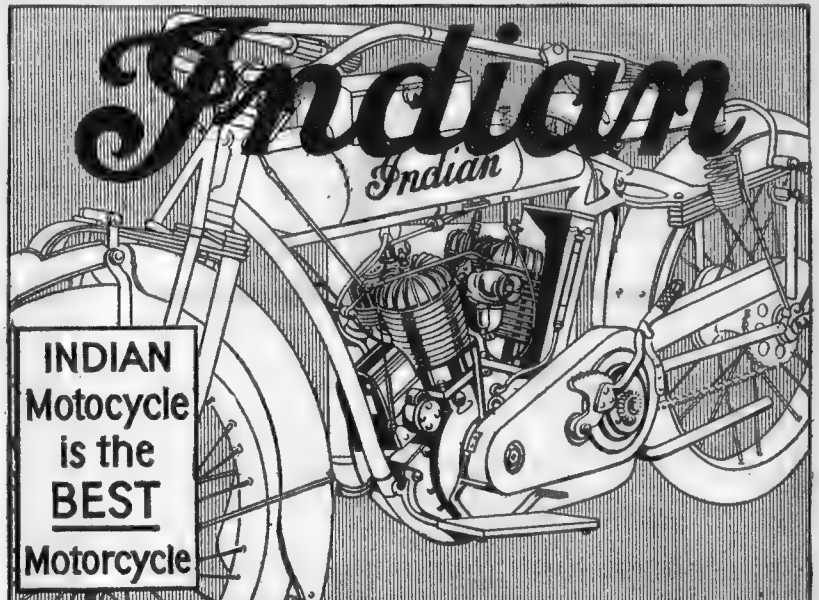
Manufacturers Opposed

If the farmers of the West don't want it, who does? Windermere? (Loud laughter). The manufacturers of Ontario want it, and what do they want it for but to bolster up the protection upon their own goods? That is what they want it for; they want to be able to say to the world: See what has come to Free Trade Britain, she has given up her effete policy of Free Trade, a policy, by the way, which enabled her to finance all the other nations at war. That was a marvellous performance for a country ruined by Free Trade.

That is the British end of it, but what is the Canadian end of it? I have just referred to the Ontario manufacturer as calling for a preference on Canadian wheat in the British market. Well, when they do that they laugh on one side of their face, but when they are asked to give a corresponding advantage to Canada, they laugh on the other side of it.

I have asked whether there is a British statesman who would put a duty on British food after the war. Now, I would like to ask another question: do you think there is a Canadian manufacturer who would be willing to lower his tariff protection for the benefit of Britain or of anybody else unless he was obliged to. I never saw one made that way yet. Well, if the statesmen of Britain refuse to tax the food of the people and the manufacturers here refuse to lower the tariff what is going to become of the proposition for a mutual preference? It is beginning to look a little thin as a practical proposition.

As a matter of fact it is a practical



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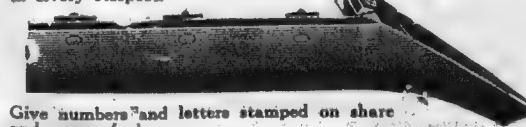
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Gentlemen—I have handled your fence for four years and find it a good, strong and durable fence, and find that the galvanizing is first-class. In referring to this I have a fence that I put on four years ago across a gulley and the water is as high as the second wire and it is not rusted nor broken yet. I have a team of heavy horses that ran into the fence last summer and did not break or damage it in the least, and I am glad to say that in the four years I have handled your wire I have had no complaints about it.

Yours truly, DAVID CUMMINGS, Bowesville, Ont.

Incredible—unbelievable—you say? Not when you remember that

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is different—that it is made of Open Hearth Steel Wire. The Open Hearth process burns all the impurities out of the metal, thus removing one of the greatest causes of rust. The wire is also galvanized so thoroughly that it will not flake, chip or peel off. Every intersection of the wires in our farm and poultry fence is locked together with our Peerless Lock. While these locks hold the wires securely together, this fence can be readily adjusted and perfectly stretched over uneven ground. It is easily erected and on account of heavy, stiff stays used, fewer posts are required. Get the details. Send for free literature. It also describes our farm gates, poultry fencing and ornamental fence.

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impossibility, because in the last analysis this isn't a thing between nations at all. Trade doesn't take place between nations. No imports or exports are entered upon the books of a nation, because trade takes place between the individuals of a nation. It does this in the case of a country and it does this also in the international law of trade.

In the last analysis, then, trade takes place between individuals, and there is something quite human in individuals which leads them to fight for freedom. They are fighting for it in Europe now. And this love of freedom is such that people who live on the borders of countries are continually free traders at night when the custom-house officer is not there. (Laughter). The tendency to trade is in their very blood.

In war time this tendency to run after freedom breaks out in another shape. Men are so fond of trading with one another that they continually run blockade during war time. It is the most difficult thing in the world to establish an effectual blockade because a man will trade at the risk of his life. He is doing it all the time. A man with a wife and children will risk his life. He is doing all his time. A ting up early in the morning, working long hours and overcoming many difficulties. But he carries this risk to an extreme point when he runs a blockade. It is the love of trading which prompts him to do it. People are being prosecuted today in England for trading with Germany. I have no defence to offer of them. To trade with the enemy just now is an act of treachery to the flag, and I have no sympathy for these people when they get caught and are punished, but I mention the fact as a very striking evidence, surely, of this instinctive tendency of people to trade and to trade as freely as people will permit them to.

Plain Commonsense

Let us bring it home to ourselves. Suppose after the war you have a different kind of blockade from that to which I have just referred. You know something about it out here in the West, where we often have heaps of grain lying on the prairie and no chance of getting it shipped. Suppose you are an individual farmer owning some of these heaps and needing money very badly. And suppose someone comes along and said: Now I can buy that wheat from you. I can take it away and I can give you greenbacks for it, but I am sorry to say it is going to Germany. Well, I know what everyone of you would say. You would say: It can go to Timbuctoo for all I care. I don't care how pious you may look that is exactly what you would do. And if the farmer needed the money he wouldn't be sane if he didn't take it. If his appetite were equal to his supper and the food was very lean I am sure he would want to sell the wheat.

Let me take another concrete example from inside Canada. Before the war we were selling to Germany considerable quantities of tin clippings from British Columbia. The people came by them honestly for they have a salmon-canning industry there and in making the cans for the salmon they cut the clippings off. Now these clippings were sold to Germany. The Germans have some good points, you know. For one thing they are frugal and I was brought up near enough to the borders of Scotland to have a regard for frugality. I don't feel disposed to blame them for it and if they practice it again after the war what harm will there be in it?

Being of a curious frame of mind I tried to think out what the Germans did with these tin clippings. I was pretty sure I had hit upon it, and upon inquiry I found I was right. They made toys of them. Now, suppose you had a heap of tin clippings and couldn't get rid of them. And then suppose a man came along with the greenbacks. Would you sell the clippings to Germany? Certainly you would. Oh, yes, to sell is all right from the protectionist's standpoint. The only condition he makes is that you shall not buy the German's toys.

Exports Pay for Imports

But that is an economic impossibility, because in foreign trade you have to buy as well as to sell. There are just two sides to foreign trade—

Big Money in Running Water

Let us start you in a business that will make you from \$18 to \$50 a day when farm work is slack. Other men have done it for years with an

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importing and exporting. If you don't import you cannot export. There was a time on these prairies when the Red Men lived in their tepees, catching a little fish or a little venison and sharing it with their wives and children. They did the same thing day after day. That was their life. There was no foreign trade then. It was Canada for the Canadians then. (Loud laughter). And the home market for the home producer. (Renewed laughter).

Well, now am I to be told by a reasonable man looking at this practical side of the question, that if one of my grandchildren came round my knees four years hence—when, please God, this war will be in process of being forgotten—and asks me for one of the German toys we used to have in the old days; will any reasonable man tell me that I must say to that child—no, you must get an extra feed of spaghetti because the Italians were our Allies? (Loud laughter). Economically indefensible, morally unsound and practically inapplicable!

Eliminate Vindictiveness

There was a significant word dropped the other day by one of our greatest statesmen on this subject. He spoke what we all feel and believe to be true when he said that the business of the moment was the war, but he went on to add that when we do come to talk of trading after the war we must eliminate all ideas of vindictiveness and we must look after the millions of people in our own country.

I want to leave these thoughts with you as a fitting summary to the arguments which I have tried briefly to bring before you—eliminate all thoughts of vindictiveness and look after the millions of your own country. And to my own thinking we can have no better model for after-the-war construction in Canada than that of looking after the best interests of Canada. Whether we want to do it or not, ladies and gentlemen, we shall have to do it, not in a narrow or selfish sense, but we shall have to face our obligations, which will be great. We shall have to pay the interest on our debt; we shall have to reconstruct our industries and we shall have to build again the walls of this Canada of ours. And I think Lloyd George's motto for Britain is also a fitting motto for Canada. It is the spirit of those words of Shakespeare, altho they are hackneyed words:—

"This above all—to thine own self be true;

"And it must follow as the night the day,

"Thou can'st not then be false to any man."

If you look after the best interests of Canada you will look after the best interests of the Empire, and you will look after the best interests of the whole world. It is as sure as we sit here that these interests will need looking after. We are being committed to tremendous financial as well as human obligations in this war, and it will only be by developing to the uttermost our wonderful resources in Canada that we can tackle these interests and by tackling them fearlessly build up again our own prosperity and take that place that we are worthy to take in the great Commonwealth of free nations to which we are all proud to belong—the British Empire. (Loud and prolonged applause).

LIGHT TRACTOR DEMONSTRATION

Realizing the important place which light tractors are taking on western farms at the present time, the Provincial Exhibition, Brandon, has decided to put on a light tractor plowing demonstration at the summer exhibition, July 18 to 20. The demonstration will be conducted wholly and solely as such, and will in no way be in the nature of a contest. No awards or medals of any kind whatever will be given. Only such rules are laid down as will reasonably insure everything working smoothly. The object of the exhibition board is to give the manufacturer a chance to demonstrate his machine in action and to allow farmers to have every opportunity to see these same machines in actual field work. The demonstration should be a valuable one from every standpoint.

Production and Thrift

"TO win the war with the decisiveness which will ensure lasting peace, the Empire will require to put forth its full collective power in men and in money. From this viewpoint it is our true policy to augment our financial strength by multiplying our productive exertions and by exercising rigid economy, which reduces to the minimum all expenditures upon luxuries and non-essentials. Only in this way shall we be able to make good the loss caused by the withdrawal of so many of our workers from industrial activities, repair the wastage of the war, and find the funds for its continuance. It cannot be too frequently or too earnestly impressed upon our people that the heaviest burdens of the conflict still lie before us, and that industry and thrift are, for those who remain at home, supreme patriotic duties upon whose faithful fulfilment our success, and consequently our national safety, may ultimately depend."—SIR THOMAS WHITE, Minister of Finance.

PRODUCE MORE, SAVE MORE.

MAKE LABOUR EFFICIENT.

SAVE MATERIALS FROM WASTE.

SPEND MONEY WISELY.

LET US PRODUCE AND SAVE—

The war is now turning on a contest of all forces and resources—men, munitions, food, money. The call to all is to produce more and more. It may be necessary to work harder. The place of those who enlist must be taken by those at home, men and women, old and young. The more we produce the more we can save. Produce more on the farms and in the gardens. Save more and help to win the war.

LET US NOT WASTE OUR LABOUR—

In this war-time all labour should be directly productive or should be assisting in production. Make it as efficient as possible. If your labour is on something that can be postponed, put it off till after the war and make your labour tell now. Making war is the first business of all Canadians. Efficiency in labour is as important as efficiency in fighting.

LET US NOT WASTE MATERIALS—

Begin at home. The larger portion of salaries and wages is spent on the home—food, fuel, light, clothing. Are any of these things being wasted? \$20.00 a year saved from waste in every home in Canada will more than pay the interest on a war debt of \$500,000,000.

LET US SPEND OUR MONEY WISELY—

Are you spending your money to the best advantage? What do you think of extravagance in war time? Tens of thousands of Canadians are daily risking their lives for us at home. Is it not our duty to be careful and economical? Canadian dollars are an important part of the war equipment. Make them tell. Have a War Savings Account. Buy a War Bond.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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"NATIONAL" Separator Owners NOTICE!

AS SUCCESSORS of the Raymond Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Guelph, Ont., it is absolutely necessary for us to revise the list of names and addresses of all owners of "National" Separators. This will enable us to give prompt service and attention in supplying parts for the "National" Separator—a machine that in the last twenty years has given remarkable satisfaction. We are anxious that the change of ownership should ensure full protection of the interest of every Owner of a "NATIONAL" SEPARATOR.

It is in your own interests, then, that we ask you to mail the coupon, properly filled out, TODAY. We will gladly send you the new book on "Superior" Separator facts, showing the improvements we have made in the new machine we now offer under the name of

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The ball-and-socket spindle, ensuring an absolutely self-balancing bowl, is but one of the new and exclusive features which place the "SUPERIOR" in the very front rank of cream separators. Even if you are not a "National" owner, mail the coupon to-day for the booklet.

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SECURITY AND SERVICE with every Policy

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SASKATOON - SASK.

AFTER THE WAR

The necessity of looking ahead, financially, so as to be in a position to meet the conditions which will arise when the war is over, war orders cease and large numbers of returned soldiers are looking for employment, was emphasized by J. H. Mayne Campbell, of Toronto, presiding at the annual meeting of the Bank of British North America, in London.

Economize and Save

"If the wage earners," he said, "will only now recognize how artificial, transitory and unstable is the prosperity that has come to them in so far as it arises from business, whether domestic or for export, dependent for its stability on the continuance of a state of war and its demands, if they will jealously save these unusual wages and precarious profits, enforce upon themselves the utmost economy in home consumption of exportable commodities, continue to reduce the imports of all but the necessary raw materials for the industries, and redouble their energy in the production of what are necessities for the plain support of themselves and of everything that allies and neutrals will take and pay for, in short, if they will realize that while the prosperity of the last six or seven months is certain to be evanescent, the burdens the country is assuming are very real and lasting and for her, very heavy, then with average crops and fair prices Canada should come safely thru the anxious times of war and find herself on a solid economic and financial foundation to deal with the problems and difficulties that will present themselves on the suspension of hostilities.

Immigration

"When that time comes Canada will have her own special problems in the repatriation of all her brave men that come back to her from the trenches, and in the new allocation of them to such industry and employment as may be suited to their powers and tastes, as well as in the absorption and distribution of the stream of new immigration that may be looked for; and concurrently with the demands of this labor for employment will be the exhaustion of the stimulus of the present war demand for it, and the growth of an enormous and world-wide demand for capital that will enhance its value and make a sufficiency of it for creating new employment difficult to obtain.

For Canada's Prosperity

So we must be prepared for another period of painful readjustment and reconstruction, a fresh dislocation of commerce and trade, a shifting of the world's centres of production, and many alterations in the relative importance and values of the various industries, until a new centre of gravity for the whole industrial world has been found upon which the world's trade can rest again in a condition of stable equilibrium."

MANITOBA'S BOND SALE

The province of Manitoba recently sold \$1,000,000 of its 5 per cent. three-year bonds to Messrs. Wood, Gundy and Co., Toronto, at 98.30 net. The proceeds of this loan will be used largely to complete the new parliament buildings. Among the expenditures to be covered by the balance are the following: For a prison farm is provided \$100,000. There is also provided the sum of \$100,000, to be re-loaned to Manitoba farmers, who want to go into the dairy business, a new scheme of the present government of Manitoba. Provision is also made for the erection of a building at the sanitarium for tuberculosis patients of the province, and \$163,000 to cover expenditures on capital account in 1915. There is also the sum of \$100,000 for the patriotic fund of Manitoba.

The bonds are being offered to the public by Wood, Gundy and Co., Toronto, at a price giving the attractive yield of 5.10 per cent.

STEEL COMPANY'S PROFITS

The profits of the Steel Company of Canada for the past year were double those of its best previous twelve months, amounting to \$3,230,452.

The city of Toronto has borrowed \$2,000,000 from the local banks.

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Bax prints a Legal Will Form with blanks, by which you can sit down at home, in private, and make your own Will as perfectly legal and binding as any lawyer you could secure. We include specimen Will and complete instructions, so that you will make no mistake. And when it is made it cannot be broken. It is private. Don't delay. Do it now. Sold by druggists and stationers, 35c, or by mail (3 for \$1) to Bax Will Form Co., Room 1710, 257 College Street, Toronto.

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The Mutual Life of Canada is prepared to advance money on liberal terms to any desiring accommodation where satisfactory security is furnished.

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The Mutual aims to be as generous as is consistent with safety, and so to render a helpful service to any who consult them for either assurances or loans.

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on first mortgages on improved farm lands at current rate. Loans promptly negotiated. Charges reasonable. Correspondence invited.

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on Improved City and Farm Property at current interest rates. Direct applications from borrowers accepted. Agents wanted at places where not represented.

NETHERLANDS Mortgage Co. of Canada
Electric Railway Chambers, WINNIPEG

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Issue a Special
FARMERS' POLICY
There is none better.
See our Local Agent or write for his Address to—
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UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.
SEVENTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN
A Western Banking Institution for Western People
H. O. POWELL - General Manager

WOULD YOU LIKE TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME? Hundreds of men and women are turning their spare hours into dollars by following our easy money-making plan. Write us and we will tell you about it. Subscription Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

CALGARY BULL SALE

All previous records were broken by the prices realized at the sixteenth annual auction sale of pure-bred bulls, held under the auspices of the Alberta and Dominion Departments of Agriculture and the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association at Calgary on April 11 and 12. Three hundred and four head of bulls were sold for a total of \$73,570 or an average of \$242 per head. Last year, when the number of bulls sold was 336, the total sum realized was \$53,355, and the average price paid \$158.79. The previous record average price was in 1913, when sixty-seven bulls sold for an average of \$202.61. The association holds sales annually at Calgary and Lacombe. Altogether, since the sales were inaugurated, 3,272 bulls have been sold for a total of \$411,797.

The sale was the most remarkable ever seen in the province. There was a very large attendance of buyers from all over Western Canada, and bidding was keen thruout. Auctioneer S. W. Paisley, Lacombe, again conducted the sale.

The number and average prices were given in last issue.

No Dairy Bulls

There were no dairy bulls entered, the association having discouraged the offering of dairy bulls at what has come to be regarded as purely a sale of beef bulls. This was one reason for the higher average price realized this year, as the few dairy bulls entered in previous years have usually sold for low prices. Next October the association proposes to hold a sale of dairy stock exclusively. It is believed this will result in the bringing together of more buyers of dairy animals, with the result that breeders of dairy stock will realize better prices on their offerings.

Danger in Numbers

The chief reason for the high prices realized was undoubtedly the boom in the beef cattle business prevailing at the present time, tho the high quality of many of the animals offered was also a factor. This was particularly true of the Herefords and some of the Shorthorns. There were, however, a considerable number of bulls that did not add anything of a creditable nature to the sale, especially considering the prices paid, and will not likely add much credit to the herds they go to or the country in general. Some step to eliminate this wholesale entry would not only be wise for the association but also for reputable breeders. It would remove many dangers to the reputation of the breeds sold.

At the show held just previous to the sale the following championships were awarded by Prof. W. T. McDonald:

Shorthorns—Open, C. F. Lyall, Strome; reserve, A. W. Latimer, Bowden. Alberta bred, A. W. Latimer; reserve, P. Talbot & Sons, Lacombe.

Herefords—O. A. Boggs, Daysland; reserve, A. Robertson, Westcott.

Aberdeen-Angus—Stewart Alexander, Cheadle; reserve, Geo. P. Rattray, Cochrane.

Record Prices

The greatest advance in prices over previous years was seen in the Herefords, where the average was \$100 higher than the previous highest average of \$232.91 realized in 1913. The popularity of this breed was very evident, and two Herefords sold respectively for \$705 and \$700, these being the highest individual prices realized. The top price was realized on "Success," a four-year-old Hereford bull by "Gallant Hesoid 16th" and bred by A. Robertson, Westcott, Alta., and sold to Jas. McD. Davidson, of Coaldale, Alta. H. Sherry, of Clover Bar, Alta., bought the next highest priced bull, "Alberta Don 2nd," bred by O. A. Boggs & Bros., Daysland, Alta. The third highest price for Herefords was \$565, realized by John Wilson, Milnerston, Alta., for "Asquith," the first prize two-year-old. This was sold to the Mossom Boyd Ranch, Clouston, Sask.

The highest price realized for a Shorthorn was \$635, paid to A. W. La-

Continued on Page 39



A few minutes and the damage is done

Your season's crop destroyed, and your time and money wasted. Loss—A staggering loss. Your neighbor was wise. He insured against loss by hail with

The Canada Hail Insurance Company

Insure NOW with a Company known throughout the West as the BEST for fair dealing, low rates, positive protection, prompt settlements, full payment of losses.

Full information from our Branch Recording Offices: P.O. Box 366, Regina; P.O. Box 232, Calgary, or our Local Agents.

CARSON & WILLIAMS BROTHERS LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG
General Agents for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta



IT IS NOW TIME TO THINK OF

Hail Insurance

INSURE WITH

The Home Insurance Co., N.Y.

The largest Company writing Hail Insurance on the Continent

ASSETS NEARLY \$38,000,000

All losses promptly adjusted and paid. See the Local Agent or write:

Western Branch Office - Saskatoon

Bargains in Farm Lands

DISPOSAL OF TRUST ESTATES

As Trustees and Administrators of numerous estates we have for quick sale over Half Million Acres of good Farm Lands, improved and unimproved, well located in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. These properties being assets of estates which must be closed out as speedily as possible offer unusual opportunities for very reasonable purchase on easy terms of good, desirable lands and buildings. Our lists should be in the hands of everyone seeking farm properties. Send for booklet, 'Bargains in Farm Lands,' containing particulars and prices.

The Standard Trusts Company

Standard Trusts Building

Winnipeg, Man.

200 Stallions 200 for Sale or Exchange

in Ontario and Manitoba, inscribed with our Stallion Exchange Bureau and ranging in price from \$250.00 to \$1000.00—All breeds, Canadian and Imported. Full list containing description, age and price sent FREE on request.

If your stallion is for sale, send for special blank form to be filled and returned to us and on receipt we shall be pleased to list him. Our services are entirely free to both sellers and purchasers

The General Animals Insurance Company of Canada

Head Office:

POWER BUILDING - MONTREAL, CANADA

This Company also issues policies covering loss of Horses and Cattle by death through accident or disease; full particulars on request



The Fast Trap Load

"Canucks" make high scores possible. They are the fast Shot Shells that hit hard and break the targets clean. A well balanced load with double chilled shot and therewith the speed—that's why Canucks are used by trapshooters who know.

Canuck

shot shells are the kind that you will insist on having after the first test. Good dealers everywhere sell Canucks. They are the best that skill and workmanship can produce in a moderately priced shot shell. The "Big D" trade mark on the box is your guarantee of satisfaction. Send for free colored hanger "A Chip of the old Block."

Dominion Cartridge Co., Limited,
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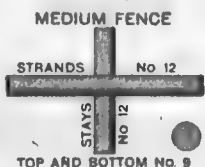
Ask us about the Dominion Hand Trap.



A Good Fence Pays Big Dividends

It costs just as much to erect a light wire fence as it does a heavy wire fence. A heavy wire fence gives much longer and better service in proportion to cost, and is therefore cheaper and more satisfactory.

Write for our complete Catalogue and Price List on all kinds of fencing



Pittsburg Electric Welded Fence

HOG FENCE, No. 267, all No. 9 wire, 26 inches high. Per rod. 35c
FIELD FENCE, No. 417, all No. 9 wire, 41 inches high. Per rod. 39c

GALVANIZED
Barb Wire \$2.95 Per Spool (80 Rods)
A Limited Supply Only. Order Now

MR. FARMER, if you are building this spring, send us your list of requirements and we will quote you prices that will save you money.

BUILDING PAPER

No. 1 Grade, per roll of 400 sq. ft. \$0.85
No. 2 Grade, per roll of 400 sq. ft. 50

We have a cheap grade of Building Paper that we can sell you.

House Paint
\$1.95 (Two Grades) \$2.50
Per Gallon

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No. 1 Grade, per roll of 400 sq. ft. \$1.05
No. 2 Grade, per roll of 400 sq. ft. 80

NAILS

2 in. Common, 100 lbs. . . . \$3.95
2 1/2 in. Common, 100 lbs. . . 3.80
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4 in. Common, 100 lbs. . . . 3.70

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1 ply, per square \$1.45
2 ply, per square 1.85
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SASKATOON HARDWARE CO. LIMITED

Dept. G.G. SASKATOON Sask.

The Extension of Live-stock Credits

Continued from Page 7

exemptions. The company is not nearly so anxious to help men who already have this amount of stock as men who have no stock at all. This exemption law has been a direct cause of retarding further distribution not only at Elfros but at Battleford. Applications have been accepted but held pending anticipated changes of the law or the evolution of some other method of taking security. Under a continuance of the present exemptions law it would be better for the association to re-sell stock to the farmers on lien notes, thereby not transferring ownership of the stock to the purchaser until such stock is actually paid for.

Probably a superior method of financing for new associations would be to borrow in lump sums direct from the bank under the corporate seal of the association and have the farmer's lien notes made payable to the association itself. This would get over another difficulty. At present farmers at a distance, say at Foam Lake or Wynyard and who find it more convenient to bank there, cannot come to the Elfros association and give their notes to the Elfros bank as this interferes in the banks' mutual business, regarding which there is at least an unwritten law. Such farmers are thus virtually debarred from membership. This condition is not peculiar here, it exists all over.

The new amendment to the Bank Act permitting banks to loan direct to farmers on the security of livestock, in the opinion of some, will do away with the necessity for such associations, but it seems reasonably certain that such co-operative security as is furnished by these associations will still be not only the means of securing money one or two per cent. cheaper than most individuals could secure it, but also of distributing stock to many men who have little or no livestock at present on which to give security. The institution of loan companies made feasible by the amendment to the Bank Act would be seriously handicapped in Saskatchewan at any rate, as the banks will only be able to take security on such stock as is owned over and above the exemptions allowed. With an increasing number of such associations as that at Elfros, livestock mortgage companies on the same principle as land mortgage companies are a possible outgrowth. And certainly a big interest is developing at other points in the Elfros work. On the day the writer was at Elfros the bank had on hand letters of inquiry from Lanigan, Yorkton, Wynyard, Vermilion, Bassano and other places.

Scope of Work

The number of stock distributed so far has been as follows:

Year.	Bulls.	Calves.	Steers.	Cows.	Heifers.
1914	1	22	32	4	81
1915	3	1	20	11	13
1916	2		15		10
	6	23	67	15	104
	—Total 215.				

The decrease in 1915 will be explained further on in this article.

The natural increase up to January 1, 1916, was 56 head. When we remember that the chattel mortgages given as security covered offspring as well as original stock, the surety of the proposition is even more apparent. But that is not all. The association has demonstrated to non-members the desirability of increasing cattle supplies and it is safe to say that the increase of cattle holdings outside the association has been as great or even greater than that within the association since it began. Out of some 360 farmer customers of the Bank of Commerce at Elfros, only four are not keeping cattle and these four are all bachelors. Last fall careful investigation showed that an estimate of 37 per cent. gain on the original purchases was conservative. This doesn't sound bad considering it is on money borrowed at 7 per cent. and calculated after the interest was paid. Asked as to the capital amount saved by being able to lay down cash for this stock instead of going to sales and buying on credit, Henry Bjornson,

the managing buyer, said, "I think it would be safe to say we save 15 per cent. by this arrangement, to say nothing of 3 per cent. on our interest rate to the bank. The average individual dealing thru the bank here pays 10 per cent."

S. J. Sturlaughson, president of the association, said, "This system of getting stock has done a lot for us. At first we didn't think it was feasible. Most of our previous individual experience with the banks left us all leary on our chances of getting money, and it was only after assurances from the present manager at Elfros, that we got to the point where we had any confidence in the success of the affair. Many others are following us now. One man at our first meeting who didn't join, but who got the idea livestock was the right thing had only one cow. Now he has 15 head and I saw him pay good long prices for three more at a local sale this winter. In fact stock at sales around here is going unusually high and we find we can go outside and get it considerably cheaper. The demand is much greater here now than it ever was before." Wm. Barnett, one of the most progressive farmers in the community, a director of the company and president of the local Grain Growers' association, recently incorporated at Elfros, said, "I have three shares and got ten head thru the association. Three steers cost me \$105 and four heifers \$127.50. This has been a splendid thing for this community."

Cost of Buying Stock

So far the association has been adding five per cent. to the purchase price of stock in addition to the expense of shipping in. The manager gets three dollars a day and expenses while buying and is paid for buying incoming stock out of this additional five per cent. When only a few head are bought the expenses are high in proportion. This is probably inadvisable unless a large volume is being handled. The president believes this to be one of the weak points of the association at present, and thinks unless a little more reserve can be accumulated from outgoing or market shipping, which is now carried on, that means should be taken to slightly increase the percentage added to the purchase price so as to cover expense of operation. This could probably better be done on outgoing stock, as even then business could be done at a smaller cost than the regular drover's charge.

Livestock Shipping

Not content with bringing livestock into the district, the association is starting to chop off costs of shipping out marketable stock. The day the writer was at Elfros the third shipment was being made. This was being sent to The Grain Growers' Grain Company at the Winnipeg stock yards and was the third co-operative shipment to leave Elfros. Stock is shipped for both non-members and members. The former are paid one cent per pound less than Winnipeg prices and the latter are paid full Winnipeg prices less freight and yard charges and 25 cents per 100 pounds. At first this charge was ten cents per 100 pounds, but it was found altogether too small. The marketing cost figures out to about three-fifths of a cent per pound. Both charges go to pay the manager's expenses and anything over goes into a reserve fund. The president believes it is only a matter of time until the association will handle most of the out-going shipments and the increased volume will itself solve the expense trouble. All disbursements and collections pass directly thru the bank, and thus a close tab is kept by the bank on the work being done. So also with the work of renewing notes, etc. It is stated by the bank that their detail work in connection with these loans is twice as heavy as their ordinary loaning business. Where associations might undertake to carry on the detail work outside the bank altogether, solely using a straight loan or line of credit, very efficient secretarial work becomes essential.

Payment of Capital Stock

As stated previously, \$5.00 is paid on each share at the time of allotment and an annual call of \$5 may be made on each subscribed and not fully paid share up

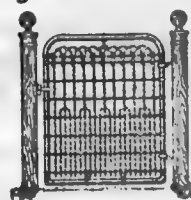
Page Fence Direct From Factory Prices

HERE are the lowest prices on the best-wearing Fence and Gates. Buying direct from us you get your full money's worth in fence value—none of it goes to the middleman.

Page Heavy All No. 9 Fence

No. of bars	Height	Stays inches apart	Spacings of horizontals	Price per rod
4	30	22	10,10,10	.221
5	37	22	8,9,10,10	.261
6	40	22	6,7,8,9,9	.301
7	48	22	5,6,7,9,10,10	.351
9	52	22	4,4,5,5,7,8,9,9	.431

Page Standard Gate



Page Medium Fence, No. 9 Top and Bottom, No. 12 Filling, No. 11 Locks.

No. of bars	Height	Stays inches apart	Spacings of horizontals	Price per rod
5	36	16 1/2	8,8,10,10	.211
6	42	16 1/2	7,7,8,10,10	.25
7	26	8	3,3,4,5,5,6	.291
7	26	12	3,3,4,5,5,6	.28
8	48	16 1/2	4,5,6,7,8,9,9	.31
9	36	12	3,3,3,4,5,6,6	.33
10	54	16	3,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,9	.37

Width feet	Height	Price
3 1/2	42	\$2.10
3 1/2	48	2.15
3 1/2	48	2.20
3 1/2	48	2.45
4	48	2.65
10	48	4.20
12	48	4.45
14	48	4.95
16	48	5.40

Special Poultry Fence—No. 9 Top and Bottom, balance No. 13, Uprights 8 inches apart—20-bar, 60-inch, .63 per rod; 18-bar, 48-inch, .56 per rod.

Poultry Netting—Per roll of 150 feet—24-inch, 2.35; 36-inch, 3.25; 48-inch, 3.95; 60-inch, 4.70; 72-inch, 5.50.

Send for complete price list.

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A. J. McMillan, 101 James Street East, Winnipeg

Guaranteed Full No. 9 Gauge

Steam and Gas Engine SHORT COURSES

Manitoba Agricultural College

June 13 to July 1, 1916

The object of these courses is to enable farmers to become competent engine operators. Besides engine instruction and practice, the course will include belt lacing, babbitting, making and fitting keys for pulleys, soldering, blacksmithing, etc.

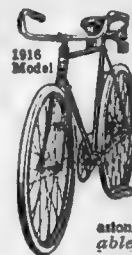
As only a limited number can be accommodated, those desiring to take the course should apply in good time and have applications accepted before coming in.

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

The President, Manitoba Agricultural College

WINNIPEG

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In every community to ride and exhibit a sample 1916 Hyslop Bicycle.

10 DAY'S TRIAL. If owner is not entirely satisfied after riding any Hyslop Bicycle 10 days it can be returned and money will be promptly refunded.

TWO CENTS is all it will cost to write us a postal and we will mail free, postpaid, catalogue and colored art folder showing complete line of bicycles, tires and supplies and particulars of most marvelous offer ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our low prices and remarkable terms. MAKE MONEY taking orders for Bicycles, Tires and Sundries.

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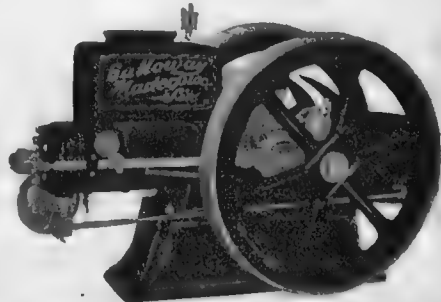
Galloway "Masterpiece-Six" Gasoline Engine

6 H.P. Sold Direct for \$15950

MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY—SOLD DIRECT TO YOU
READ THESE SUPERIOR FEATURES—EVERY ONE A BUYING REASON:
Large bore—long stroke. Valves in the head. Hercules cylinder head. Masterpiece ignitor. Economy carburetor. No overheating. Perfected oiling. Improved fuel feed. Webster Magneto at small extra charge. Made in 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 4, 6, 8, 12 and 16 H.P. sizes. Write for prices. Our 1916 Catalog tells all about it.

Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator \$45⁷⁵ and up

Galloway Manure Spreader \$5950 and up



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Cream Separators
Manure Spreaders
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Sewing Machines
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Stoves and Ranges
Washing Machines
Pump Jacks
Harness

The Bank of British North America

Established in 1836

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

Paid-Up Capital, \$4,866,666.67. Reserve Fund, \$3,017,333.34

Eightieth Annual Report and Balance Sheet

*Report of the Directors of the Bank of British North America,
Presented to the Proprietors at their Eightieth Yearly General
Meeting, on Tuesday, March 7th, 1916.*

The Court of Directors submit the accompanying Balance Sheet to 30th November last.

It will be seen that the profits for the Year, including \$167,081.66 brought forward from 30th November, 1914, amount to \$495,677.00, of which \$194,666.66 was appropriated to a dividend paid last October, leaving a balance of \$301,010.34 out of which the Directors propose to declare a Dividend of 30s. per Share, payable, less Income Tax, on 7th April next, leaving, after the special appropriations mentioned in the Balance Sheet, an amount of \$52,175.71 to be carried forward.

The above Dividend will make a distribution of 7 per cent. for the Year.

The Dividend Warrants will be remitted to the Proprietors on the 6th April next.

During the year ended 30th November last, the following six Branches and Sub-Branches have been closed: Fort George, B.C. (transferred to Prince George, B.C.); Lytton, B.C.; James Bay, Victoria, B.C.; Bella Coola, B.C.; Mount Dennis, Ont.; and Burdett, Alta.

The following appropriations from the Profit and Loss Account have been made for the benefit of the Staff, viz:—

To the Officers' Widows and Orphans Fund	\$ 8,727.63
To the Officers' Pension Fund	47,628.62
To the Officers' Life Insurance Fund	7,786.66

London, 24th February, 1916.

The Bank of British North America BALANCE SHEET, 30th NOVEMBER, 1915

LIABILITIES	
Capital—20,000 Shares of £50 each fully paid	\$ 4,866,666.67
Reserve Fund	3,017,333.34
Dividends Declared and Unpaid	5,219.46
Profit and Loss Account	
Balance brought forward from 30th November, 1914	\$361,748.32
Dividend paid April, 1915	194,666.66
	\$167,081.66
Net Profit for the year ending this date after deducting all current charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts partly from undivided profit	328,595.34
	\$495,677.00
Dividend paid October, 1915	194,666.66
	\$301,010.34
Deduct:	
Transferred to Bank Premises Account	\$ 973.34
Transferred to Officers' Widows and Orphans Fund	8,727.63
Transferred to Officers' Life Insurance Fund	7,786.66
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	47,628.62
Canadian Patriotic Fund	666.66
Canadian War Tax on Circulation (\$37,051.71)	37,051.71
	102,834.62
Balance available for April Dividend	198,175.72
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	4,733,253.91
Deposits not Bearing Interest	18,150,685.36
Deposits Bearing Interest, including Interest accrued to date	26,077,647.03
Deposits due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries	397,606.31
Bills Payable	1,556,798.60
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	1,197,794.95
Liabilities and Accounts not included in the foregoing	1,312,514.98
Liability on Endorsements	806,675.41
Liability under Guarantee in respect of the Sovereign Bank of Canada	\$300,000.00
	\$61,513,696.33
ASSETS	
Current Coin and Bullion	\$2,036,138.67
Dominion Notes	8,540,160.82
Notes of other Banks	\$10,576,299.49
Cheques on other Banks	460,411.08
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	2,169,209.29
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	7,760.49
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding Market Value	1,652,789.82
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian—(including £300,000 Exchequer Bonds, £100,000 3½ per cent. War Loan, £200,000 4½ per cent. War Loan and £210,000 British Treasury Bill. All the War Stocks taken at cost)	111,160.01
Railway and other Bonds and Stocks	4,430,970.44
Call and Short Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	92,988.55
Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada	1,472,759.02
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	5,526,216.66
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	23,267,045.87
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	6,214,693.12
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	1,197,794.95
Overdue Debts (estimate Loss provided for)	3,559.54
Bank Premises at not more than Cost, Less Amounts Written off	241,802.52
Deposit with the Canadian Minister of Finance for the Purposes of the Circulation Fund—	2,280,654.73
Dominion of Canada 3½ per cent. Bonds, £250,000 at 95½	
Cash	1,166,479.17
	232,248.08
Other Assets and Accounts not including in the foregoing	1,398,727.25
	408,853.50
	\$61,513,696.33

H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager

E. A. HOARE, G. D. WHATMAN, Directors

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London, and the Certified Returns from the Branches, and we report to the Shareholders that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and that in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank. As required by Section 56, Clause 19, of the Bank Act of Canada, we visited the Chief Office (Montreal) of the Bank and checked the cash and verified the securities and found that they agreed with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto. We further report that in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books and returns.

N. E. WATERHOUSE, FRANK S. PRICE, Auditors.

London, 24th February, 1916.

til such share is fully paid. All unpaid calls draw interest at 10 per cent. and if still unpaid one year from date of call such shares are cancelled. Special calls on stock of the same size as the regular annual call may be made on fifteen days' notice. This matter of capital caused some difference of opinion. Theoretically under real co-operative principles, the first payment should be sufficient, but the directors thought further calls resulting in accumulated capital would better guarantee the future of the association. The association feels sure of its financial backing as long as the present bank manager is at Elfrs, but they have also had dealings with other managers and know there is a vast difference between the knowledge of the working of co-operative principles among these managers and a vaster difference in their interest in farmers and desire to advance constructive work in the community. Hence, it was arranged that in case the support of the bank might become lukewarm, or even cold, enough capital might be accumulated to enable someone else to loan money on the same security. This money also might be earning seven per cent. instead of three as at present. As a matter of fact the money already paid on stock is at present out on loans. It would seem to have been better to have kept part of this in the treasury as a regular guard against contingent financial embarrassment.

Even with the most favorable bank manager a certain amount of surplus capital is desirable to take up doubtful notes and square up with the bank in case any farmer falls down. These it would appear are very good reasons for gradually collecting a little extra capital.

A Natural Growth

Since the first charter members joined no new members have been solicited, but all have come in of their own initiative. To fill the applications that steadily came in it was thought would furnish sufficient growth. In the spring of 1915 the association had applications on file for about 100 head, but these were not filled, partly because the directors thought the market price was too high then to ship in to advantage and partly because difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable buyer at the remuneration offered, as everyone was very busy on the land. As summer advanced the district was faced with a fodder shortage and right here the Exemptions Act cut in leaving doubt as to the association's mortgage security, and very few more applications were filled.

Probably as important a reason as any for slow growth at this time was that the directors were quite content to see how the experiment worked out before assuming much larger responsibilities. Some \$6,500 had been advanced up to this time and its repayment was quite as interesting and important as further extension. Demonstration that the farmers not only appreciated the benefits of co-operative credit but could handle the money to advantage when they got it was important. It is gratifying to know that up to the end of the year the payments have been good, over 30 per cent. being paid up.

Social Benefits and Lessons

In addition to the material benefits mentioned, the association has had a marked social improvement. The settlers here are mostly Icelandic, with some English and Scotch. Distinctly greater knowledge of, respect for, and harmony with each other have resulted from mixing in a business way thru the association and at the bank.

More liberal financing, such as mentioned before, probably some different arrangement of distribution of capital, would effect an improvement. The movement has been a real success so far and has created a different attitude to the bank altogether at this point. There is a distinct lesson here for both farmers and bankers. The farmers' lesson is that co-operation, pooling of credit and responsible management thereby furnishing absolute security will, or ought to, get money from any bank that has any legitimate right to be in the banking business and at reasonable rates, but not necessarily at lower rates than other lines of

business offering ample security. The lesson for the banks is that a local manager who knows farming, knows something of co-operation, and is imbued with the real community spirit can render not only an inestimable service to the community but can get the confidence of that community so effectually as to guarantee a healthy growth of the bank's own business. We were talking to a bank manager and his wife recently. They owned a farm also. She said, "I tell you, we knew last summer just to a slight extent how the farmers feel during the times of drouth and danger from frost and hail. We were so anxious about our crop and it was not our main dependence. How must the farmers have felt who were loaded up with debt and absolutely depending on that crop to make or break them? I tell you, I don't envy them all they make." Community sympathy and interest are worth greater encouragement.

Inspection for Disease

There should be inspection here and in new associations against disease. Infection with tuberculosis or contagious abortion from incoming cattle would not only be a serious loss, but would probably militate seriously against further progress. The creation of an insurance fund should be a good move.

The present rapidly rising prices of cattle is something that needs to be met by new associations by the most careful and close buying. Hence the necessity of an exceptionally competent buying manager.

Extension of the Idea

As intimated previously in this article the idea has been suggested that the bank furnish credit to the association as needed and the farmers' notes be made payable to the association direct rather than to the bank. This is under contemplation at present. It does not seem impossible, but on the other hand, quite feasible, that similar combinations of farmers should get from the banks money for other purposes. Security of the loan is asserted by the bank to be the determining factor in extending such loans and also in reducing the interest rate. Since the farmers at Elfros can do this farmers in other places should also be able to do it, for livestock or for other uses that short term capital may be put to on the average farm. Already there is in Western Canada in each province the framework of such machinery in the Grain Growers' associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the United Farmers of Alberta. Already the co-operative spirit is developed more among these locals and their centrals than among any other farmers' organizations we have. If such a system could be put into operation thru them it would not only help materially in getting the banks and farmers over some of their present difficulty of meeting on common ground, but it would greatly strengthen the Grain Growers' associations and the whole body of western farmers. Such would essentially be a system of short term credit and if all the banks were prepared to do their part it could be a real factor in building up a system of co-operative loans. A writer in a recent issue of the Journal of Commerce suggests that if the banks are not disposed to lend sufficient money under the new amendment to the Bank Act, to meet the full demands of western farmers, it might be practicable to organize a subsidiary loaning company, with a capital of probably \$1,000,000, to supplement regular loans of the banks. On a capital of this amount, he states, probably \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 of cattle loans could be swung. If, however, the principle can be worked thru the Grain Growers' organizations, the centrals of which could probably be adapted to the same purposes as a subsidiary company such as that mentioned, only on a more extensive scale, not only cattle loans but short term credit for other purposes could be supplied.

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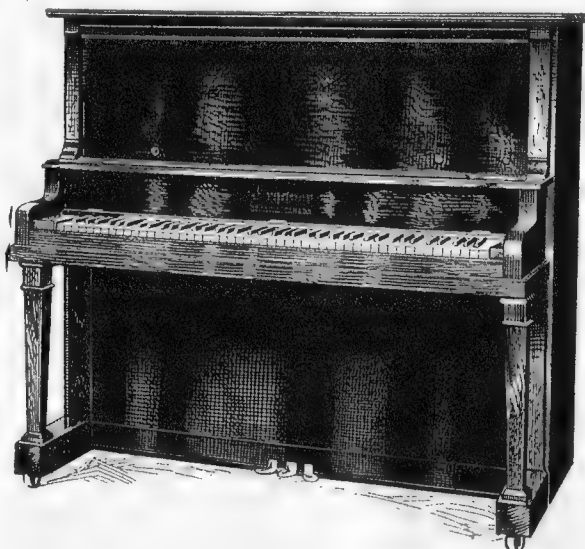
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Calgary Spring Horse Show

Outstanding Exhibits in Aged Clydesdale Classes

Calgary Spring Horse Show, held April 13-15, was reminiscent of the Calgary Horse Shows before the war. While the attendance, in common with all other shows, was considerably affected, there was a large and interested attendance at each of the evening shows. In the afternoons interest was almost entirely confined to breeders and exhibitors. While the light horse features were not up to previous years, the agricultural part of the show was probably the best on record. The aged Clydesdale stallion class brought together fifteen horses, all possessing considerable excellence as individuals, while the sixteen mares shown in the aged Clydesdale class were even a still more notable exhibit. Strong competition was seen in the Percheron classes, while the Shires were much the best representation of the breed that has been seen in Alberta. Some good Suffolks were shown, but both these and the Belgians showed a falling off in point of numbers as compared with previous years.

For the first time the new sliding scale of prizes went into effect. The sum of \$3,750 was advertised to be paid in prize money, the amount of money awarded in each class being allotted according to the number of animals actually exhibited. Last year \$2,640 was paid in prizes at the spring show. The management undertook, in case the prizes won on the new basis did not total \$3,750, to pay the difference pro rata to all prize winners. Not more than three entries from one exhibitor in one class were allowed. The amount of prize money which will be actually paid out to the exhibitors will, as a matter of fact, be actually larger than the amount advertised. The amount offered in each class ranged from \$15, where there were not more than two entries, to \$148 in a class of twenty or more entries, the first prize ranging from \$10 in the smallest class to \$35 in the largest. On the whole, the plan seemed to work out to the general satisfaction, tho some readjustments may be deemed advisable. Secretary E. L. Richardson and the management generally deserved to be highly complimented upon the convenience of the accommodation and arrangements generally, in view of the fact that most of the exhibition buildings are occupied by the military.

Clydesdale Stallions

The aged Clydesdale stallion class saw fifteen good horses brought before Judge Robt. Leckie, of Arcola, Sask. There were two horses outstanding, these being "Laird of Barsaloch," owned by Angus McIntosh, DeWinton, and D. Thorburn's "Scotland's Splendour." These were placed first and second in the class. "Scottish Crown," exhibited by Harradence Bros., Langdon, got third placing. Substance and compact, drafty conformation are his outstanding qualities. John Graham, Carberry, Man., came fourth with "Dictator." P. M. Bredt & Co.'s "Royal Trustee" came next in order, with A. L. Dollar's "Scotland's Marquis" sixth. Both these two horses came close behind the winners in general type and individual excellence, completing a very notable class. J. Rosenbargo was seventh with "Royal Radnor," a chestnut, while P. M. Bredt's "Memorandum" and John McConnechy's "Baron McLaws" were both in the money, the ribbon for tenth place went to Wm. Marshall, Namaka, on "Scotland's Bloom."

The four-year-old class was headed by "Scotland's Freeman," exhibited by W. J. Dodd, Innisfail. This horse stood fourth in his class at Edmonton, but it was generally conceded that his higher placing here was well deserved. He is an exceptionally big horse for his age and does not lack in quality or type. Second choice was "Scotland's Fashion Plate," a stylish "Scotland Yet" colt, owned by A. L. Dollar. This horse has outstanding quality, but he was overshadowed by the bigger horse. "Golden West Baron," owned by the Calgary-Lilloet Holdings Ltd., was third, while F. Schroeder & Sons, Mid-

napore, came fourth with "Astrophel." The last named horse was first in his class as a three-year-old, but has not added to his size since.

"Scotland's Regent," owned by A. L. Dollar, headed his class as a three-year-old, and subsequently was awarded the open Clydesdale championship. His victory was quite a sensation, and Judge Leckie only came to the decision after a great deal of careful consideration. It was his outstanding quality and almost faultless feet and legs which finally decided the contest in his favor. In the three-year-old class Mr. Dollar's "Scotland's Ruby" stood second to the champion. He is by "Scotland's Splendour." Dr. McEachran came third with his "Lord Selbourne," while Mrs. J. A. Lyttle's "Scotland's Bulwark" was fourth in a class of six. In the two-year-old class Fred Jones, Freshfield, won out with "Imperial Newton," a well grown colt with good underpinning and action. He beat "Baron Bold 2nd," owned by John McConnechy, Livingstone, another good colt tho not so close-set behind as the winner. P. M. Bredt & Co.'s "Golden Prince of Kyle" and "Grand View Gartley" were respectively third and fourth in the class. The last named firm also showed the first two colts in the yearling class, "Balgrogan Craigie" and "Balgrogan Gem," a couple of very promising youngsters; A. Ingram, Calgary, was third with "Calgary's Hero." The Canadian-bred stallion championship went to Fred Jones on "Imperial Newton," with "Lord Selbourne" reserve.

Mares Make Fine Showing

Splendid as was the showing in the aged Clydesdale stallion class, there was an even more striking turnout in the aged Clyde mare class. Sixteen splendid mares were lined up, and such was the general excellence that it could safely be said that several of the mares might have stood first without anyone quarrelling with the judge's decision. The choice for first place and afterwards for the open mare championship was "Miss Newton," owned by Fred Jones, a good type of roomy mare. Perhaps the only place she could be faulted was in her spring of ribs. It was just a toss-up between her and Bredt's "Albioness" for first place, and the latter mare was afterwards awarded the Canadian-bred mare championship. "Albioness" is a more stylish mare than the winner, has great quality and is a splendid goer. D. Thorburn's "Rosie Elcho" stood third. This is a sweet, feminine mare of good substance and quality. Fourth place went to Mrs. Lyttle's "Flora Steel," and fifth to D. Thorburn's "Maggie Fleming." She has twice previously been champion mare here. Bredt's "Geraldine" came sixth. There were no poor mares in the class.

Only one three-year-old mare was shown, Bredt's "Westholm Agnes," while the two-year-old class was headed by "Westholm Columbine," which captured the red ribbon over Mrs. Lyttle's "Lady Zuleka." Both are promising fillies. A particularly well-grown filly, "Rosabelle," owned by David Morrison, won in the yearling class. She was quite one of the best quality Clydesdales shown. This filly is sired by "Scotland's Gallant" out of "Momentum." "Golden West Empress," out of "Poppy" by "Royal Trustee," and "Charming Lady Stair," two fillies from the Balgrogan Ranch, came second and third. Bredt & Co. won in both the progeny classes.

Shires Show Improvement

Shires were more numerous and altogether a better representation of the breed than has been seen in Calgary before. A number of breeders in south and central Alberta are paying careful attention to the breeding of the big English drafter with the result that each year sees an improvement in the quality of the stock shown. At present, however, the best of this breed are the imported stock. The Shire exhibit was distinctly encouraging. The improvement shown was chiefly in the quality of the bone and in the set of

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the feet and ankles, for even the Clyde men were complimentary on this score. In size and weight the Shire exhibits were quite outstanding. Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail, one of the oldest supporters of the breed in the West, showed the first prize aged Shire, "Gay Samson," which also won at Edmonton, but the championship was carried off by a three-year-old grey, "Windridge Lad," exhibited by W. W. Hunter, Olds. The younger horse is unusually clean-legged, has a good top and is one of the best movers ever seen in a western Shire class. Countess Bubna, Cochran, took second with "Boro Forester," last year's winner. He is a good-legged horse and well proportioned, but lacks something of the thickness of the winner. Other placings in this class were: Countess Bubna's "Tandridge Nonesuch," third; "Lumpton Fashion," John Graham, Carberry, fourth; "Berry Creek Sturdy Oak," J. W. Forster & Sons, Natchez, fifth.

F. Schroeder & Sons, Midnapore, carried off the red ribbon in the four-year-old class with "Trolleyman," J. W. Forster & Sons coming next with "Holdenby Golyddan," and Dr. McEachran third with "Bramhope Free Booter." Forsters had both the entries in the two-year-old class, while in the yearling class Gurney & Warner, Innisfail, won out with "Coulee Thumper." Two beautiful mares, each weighing well over 1,900 pounds, belonging to Countess Bubna, were placed first and second in the mare class, "Barnsheath Primrose" being given pride of place over "Yatesbury Dray Queen." The winner showed better action and superior quality, the both were good in these points. George Nicols, Langdon, had the third mare. First and third in the yearling class went to Forsters, Gurney & Warner being second. All the prizes in the progeny classes were carried off by the Natchez exhibits. The mare championship went to Countess Bubna on "Barnsheath Primrose," while "Coulee Conqueress" was placed reserve.

Strong Percheron Exhibit

Percheron classes had more entries and keener competition than at Edmonton, the general level of quality being also higher. R. W. Drennan, Canora, Sask., placed the awards in all the smooth-legged heavy horse classes. He awarded the Percheron stallion championship to "Docteur," the twelve-year-old grey belonging to W. W. Hunter, which won in the aged class. This old horse has great masculinity, being one of the most prepotent-looking sires ever brought into the ring, while he excels in the wonderful quality of bone and well-turned ankles. He has greater length of pastern and much flatter bone than usually seen in this breed, and his action is faultless. The judge found it hard to overlook the claims of the four-year-old Bar U horse, "King George," exhibited by W. H. DeVine, Calgary. "King George" has youth on his side and is all-round one of the best Percherons in the West. He was an easy winner of the Canadian-bred championship and first in his class as a four-year-old. Another Bar U horse, "Marvel," a promising grey and a wonderful mover, was reserve Canadian-bred champion, and first in the two-year-old class. The mare championship went to "Bichette," the eleven-year-old Bar U mare. She is a mare of pronounced femininity, and, like most of the Bar U horses, is a splendid mover. John Graham showed "Ruth," the reserve champion mare, a big black which has both substance and quality, while W. G. & R. C. Upper had "Rosine." The Canadian-bred mare championship went to Messrs. Upper on "Irene," Geo. Lane's "Lorna Doone," a pretty three-year-old black, being reserve. Messrs. Upper had a very useful string of mares in the show, two of which, "Lily of the Valley" and "Verla," were shown with this year's colts. These were winners in the class for mares with foal at foot. In the progeny classes Geo. Lane was first and W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde, second.

W. H. DeVine was a large exhibitor in the Percheron horse classes. His big black, "Loudres," was second in the aged class, while his "Senator" took first honors in the three-year-old class, while another of his horses, "Grenade," was second. W. W. Hunter's "Grenadian" was second in the

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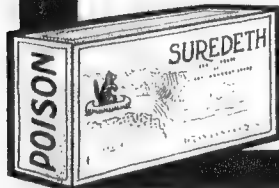
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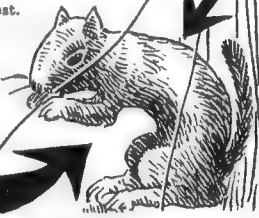
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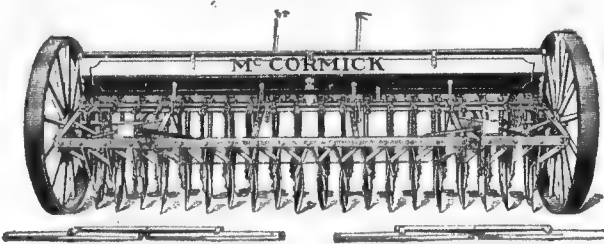


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two year-old class, and his "Rector" third in the three-year-olds. Both are promising greys of good type. Messrs. Upper took third in the aged stallion class with "Marquis," fourth in the three-year-old class with "Napoleon of Silver Crest," and fourth in the two-year-old class with "Black Knight."

Suffolks and Belgians

Entries were not numerous in the Suffolk and Belgian classes. W. W. Hunter took the Belgian championship on "Dessert," a thick, typy, low set sire, which was purchased during the show by A. W. Pitcher, to head his Belgian stud at Cardston. F. J. Hartell, Cheadle, and Roger B. Cawley, Castor, were the exhibitors in the Suffolk classes. In the aged stallion class the former took first and second with "Ashmoor Cup Bearer" and "Morston Gold Maker." In the two-year-old class Cawley took first on "Sultan" and Hartell second on "Brookside Marquis." The stallion championship was won by "Ashmoor Cup Bearer," while Hartell's "Colleen" won the Suffolk mare championship.

ALBERTA HORSE BREEDERS

At the annual meeting of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, held in Calgary on April 12, a resolution was passed asking the minister of agriculture for the province to use his influence in favor of legislation for the licensing and inspection of stallions. A further resolution asked for an amendment to the Brand Act, to allow the absolute ownership by one person or firm of at least one brand for horses and one for cattle. Geo. Lane was re-elected president, and Dr. J. G. Rutherford and Geo. Hoodley, M.L.A., vice-presidents.

ALBERTA CATTLE BREEDERS

The annual meeting of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association was held at the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, on April 10. The annual report showed the finances of the association to be in good shape, with a balance on hand of \$532.67. Mention was made in the report of the good work done by the mounted police in rounding up horse and cattle thieves, as a result of which last year no less than 257 head of stolen horses, representing an estimated value of \$41,000, were returned to their owners. A vote of thanks was tendered the association to Major Fitz-Harrigan, the superintendent at Calgary, and the officers and members of the force of this division.

Owing to the fact that there has been very little demand for dairy bulls at recent sales held by the association, practically all the entries being bulls of the beef breeds, buyers have not come to the sales to look for the dairy breeds. The association, therefore, has decided to hold a sale of pure-bred dairy bulls and females, as well as grade dairy females, about the middle of October. The entry of dairy bulls at the April sale was therefore discouraged and none were entered. A sale of pure-bred and grade beef females will be held at the time of the fat stock show in December. J. L. Walters, Clive, Alta., was re-elected president, and Wm. Sharp, Lacombe, and Thos. Laycock, Calgary, vice-presidents.

Dipping saves both sheep and feed; a sheep with a clean skin free from lice is always the most thrifty. Is your dipping tank in good repair? Order the dip early; several proprietary dips are excellent. Dip soon after shearing, and don't forget to dip the lambs, as the ticks will have gone to them after the ewes are shorn.

Use the sheep to keep the roadsides trimmed and the weeds out of the summer fallows. Provide pasture for finishing the lambs for market; rape is excellent for this purpose. Don't forget the lamb "creep" in the corner of the field for graining the young lambs when very young and when the pasture is short.

A sickly flock, infected with parasites, such as stomach worms, tape worms and the like, is always unprofitable—due to carelessness only.

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WATCH SORE SHOULDERS

The spring season is again at hand when farmers are rushing things to get crops planted at the proper time. The horses are worked at their utmost ability to accomplish as much work in one day's time as possible. This is the time when it is well to go a little slow if the horses are to hold out until the end. This is especially true of the colts.

The colt, when first commencing hard work, is unaccustomed to any exertion and is soft and short winded. The shoulders are soft and the pressing of the hard leather collar for any great time is painful. If a leather collar must be used, have it well soaked with oil so as to make it soft. A good and substantial collar that is excellent for the tender young horse is the canvas collar which opens at the bottom. This collar is light and durable and is soft and convenient to remove from the neck. They are not heavy enough for heavy hauling but are good for the lighter farm work.

The collar that is to be used for the colt, whether canvas or leather, should be kept perfectly free from accumulat- ed dust and sweat that so often are on collars in dry, hot weather. It is con- sidered a bad plan to scrape the collar with a knife or any edged tool unless care is taken to hold knife correctly so as to prevent cutting or scratching the collar. Cleaning the collar should be done every morning before harnessing. Soak the collars in oil occasionally to keep them soft. The most important step toward preventing sore shoulders is to see if the collar fits properly. The collar should be worked on one horse only, as no two horses have the same shaped neck and shoulders to properly fit all collars.

The man working horses with the mane under collar steps in for his share of criticism. The mane has a tendency to roll up and rub back and forth as the horse walks, thus causing a sore. The writer makes it a rule to see to this part of harnessing before the horses leave the stables. The mane under the collar should never be clipped, as the short stubby hairs soon cause soreness here, and a sore on the neck under the collar is one of the most difficult to cure. While at work I occasionally go around and raise the collars, thus allowing the shoulders to cool and remove any por- tion of mane that may have found its way under the collar. See that the mane is straight and has no straw hanging on it before leaving the stables.

After the day's work has been per- formed and the horses arrive at their stable, it is considered an excellent plan to allow them the freedom of a lot a few minutes each evening, where they may have access to clean drinking water and a chance to roll. This rests them and aids greatly to get rid of the winter coat of hair, if their owner has not yet real- ized the benefits from clipping. I do not hesitate to say that one, and to my mind the one most important step to- wards avoiding sore shoulders is to thor- oughly wash each horse's shoulders be- fore the night's rest is granted. A life- time of experience has taught me that this is not only a beneficial plan but time spent very profitably. Cold water aids greatly in hardening the skin and making the shoulders more able to stand continuous pressing of collar.—T.W.H.

HAIL INSURANCE REPORT

Two reports which every Saskatche- wan farmer would do well to read have been recently issued by the Municipal Hail Insurance Commission. One book- let is a review of the work of the Com- mission for the years 1913, 1914, 1915, together with an explanation of the principal points of the Municipal Hail Insurance Act and the other is the re- port of the Commission for the year ending February 29, 1916. Copies of both of these books can be obtained by writing to the secretary, Municipal Hail Insurance Commission, Regina, Sask.

A good grain for the newly farrowed sow would be three to six pounds of a mixture of ground oats, three parts; shorts, 3 parts; and oil cake, one part. If skim-milk is available, give six to ten pounds daily. In the absence of grass, mangels (six to eight pounds daily) give excellent results. Exercise the sow and litter daily. Don't overfeed the sow, or slowly, scouring pigs will result.

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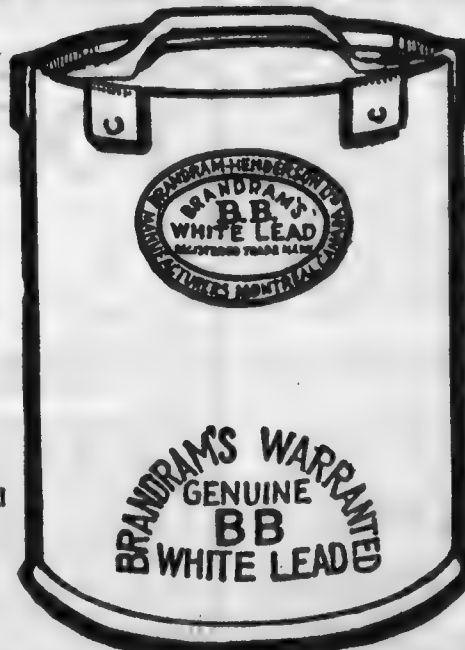
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eggs for sale, pure bred, high strain, winter
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hardy prolific strains of trap-nested bred-to-lay
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100% Advance in Eggs

In the two weeks from April 5 issue to that of April 19 the Eggs Department on this page has increased 100 per cent. This is a good indication of the opening up of spring trade.

Farmers with eggs for sale from pure bred strains would do well to take advantage of this opportunity. The demand is good and The Guide has demonstrated that it can give exceptionally economic returns in this department. Full particulars regarding the use of this page are given below.

Seed potatoes also are scarce and as one prominent seedsmen observed, "Good seed potatoes are very scarce." Many farmers in the past have advertised seed potatoes on this classified page and The Guide has opened up a special department for potatoes. Here you may place an advertisement at moderate cost in a place where it is classified in a separate section, is easily referred to and cannot be overlooked. The chances for good returns are very bright. Take advantage of them today.

The Guide's "Farmers' Market Place" is planned so as to co-operate with the readers in affording them an economical opening to wider markets. A glance at this page will show the many departments into which it is divided. This affords the prospective buyer a quick method of referring to the section in which he will find offerings in the line he intends to buy. Naturally he will look over all of the advertisements in that particular section before making his choice. This means that every advertisement will be read by every prospective buyer. This is the strong advantage of this classified section.

Advertising rates are given at the top of this page. Send in your order now accompanied by the amount for the number of times you wish your ad. to run, and let The Guide demonstrate to you, as it has to hundreds of other farmers, how it can sell.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE Winnipeg — Man.

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—HOME GROWN. Well ripened, government tested, \$10.50 per 100 lbs. sacked, less than 100 lbs. 25 cents extra. Jno. McD. Davidson, Coaldale, Alta. 6-12

QUALITY SEEDS—WHEAT, OATS, FLAX. rye, corn, Timothy, Brome, western rye, rape, alfalfa, hardy lawn grass; carlots a specialty. Cypress Incubators and Brooders. The Mooney Seed Co. Ltd., Regina. 10-7

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SWEDISH SEED BARLEY FOR SALE. ABUNDANT yielder, beautiful sample. Apply Post Office Box 2055, Winnipeg. 11-7

NO. 1 BANNER OATS, 60 CENTS, ALSO SMALL quantity Emmer, \$1.00; Garton No. 68 barley, 80 cents, grown from seed which took silver medals at International Dry Farming Congress. Free from noxious weeds, germination guaranteed. Sample and full particulars on application. "Irish Cobbler" potatoes, \$1.50. The Bryant Co., Brooks, Alta. 12-4

FOR SALE—SPELTZ (RECLEANED), 80 CENTS per bushel, bagged; 75 cents 60 bushel lots, f.o.b. Traynor. Apply J. J. Whiting, Wolfe, Sask. 14-6

CLEAN SEED—O.A.C. NO. 21 BARLEY AT 80 cents, and O.A.C. No. 72 oats at \$1.00 per bushel, bags extra. Elias B. Kolb, Herbert, Sask. 15-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS AND TIMOTHY SEED mixed, good cropper and clean, price ten dollars per hundred f.o.b. Elva, Man. McClure Bros. 15-5

20 BUSHEL GOOD PREMIST FLAX. H. A. Wik, Stettler, Alta. 16-2

TIMOTHY SEED—THOROUGHLY CLEANED, \$8 per hundred; ten cents per lb. for small lots. A. D. Saulsberry, High River, Alta. 16-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—CLEAN, good germination, 9 cents per lb., \$8.50 per hundred, bags included; sample free. W. T. Collins, Floral, Sask. 17-4

BROME GRASS SEED SOLD OUT. R. GREEN-ley, Coultervale, Man. 17-2

FLAX SEED—RECLEANED, FREE FROM noxious weeds, \$2.25 bushel, sacked. Chas. H. Boag, Pincher Station, Alberta. 17-2

FLAX—PREMIST AND COMMON, SPECIAL- ly cleaned for seed, \$2.25 per bushel, sacks 30 cents extra. Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. 17-2

WANTED—50 BUSHEL BREWER BARLEY for seed. Matthwa, Silver Grove, Sask. 17-2

A QUANTITY OF CLEAN SIX ROWED SEED barley for sale, 75 cents per bushel at Altamont, Man., bags 20 cents extra. John L. Moorehead. 17-2

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Grain Growers' Guide

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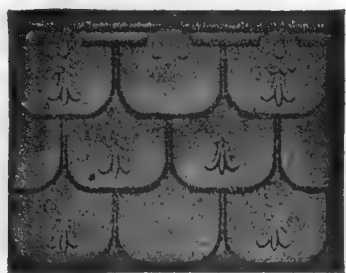
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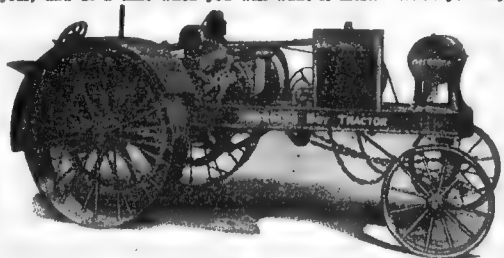
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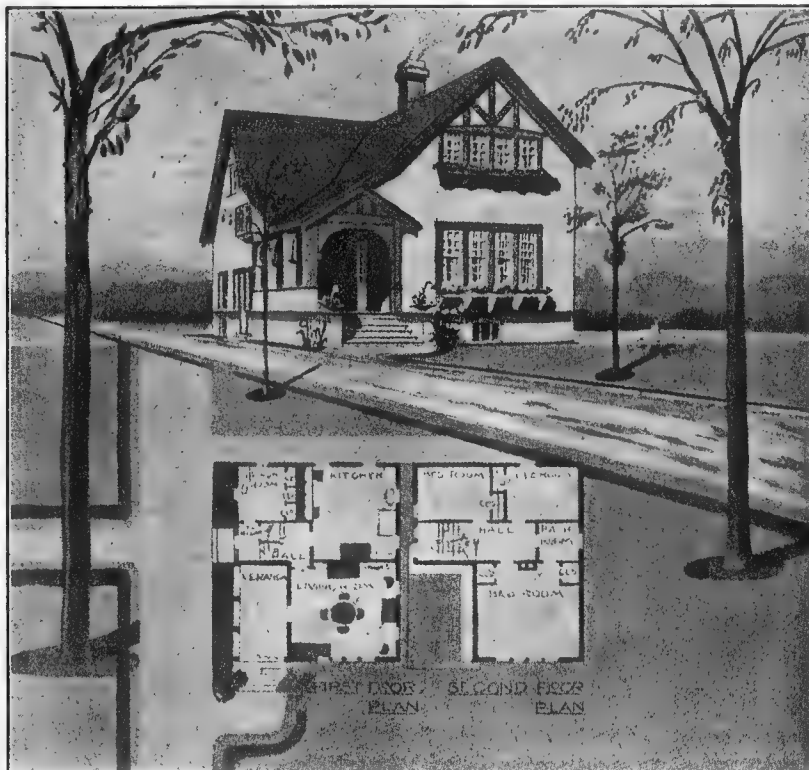
A FREE BOOK!

Farm Buildings

House and Barn Construction—Finishing—

Furnishing—Equipment—

Maintenance



The Guide has had prepared for the exclusive service of its subscribers a book entitled "FARM BUILDINGS" and treating on the subjects noted above. It will be sent free and postpaid to Guide readers who make use of the coupon given below. The supply of books, while fairly large, is limited and, if our experience with three former books issued already this spring is any indication, will be none too large to meet the immediate demand and will likely lead to disappointment to many who send in requests at a much later date. If you desire to have this free book, therefore, do not delay in sending in your request.

The Guide's book, "FARM BUILDINGS," is designed to give definite, practical and clear information on such building problems as the Western Canadian farmer is up against. In this it will differ from most works on building construction which are either too indefinite or so technical that the average man cannot follow them.

The house plan section of the book shows complete floor plans for each house drawn to scale and with measurements shown. Accompanying each plan is a full architect's description giving dimensions, general utility of layout, description of materials to be used and cost estimates. The barn plans follow along the same lines.

Look over the table of contents of this book. If the subject interests you and you wish the book for immediate use or future reference, send in the coupon shown below and it will be sent you free.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HOUSE PLANS	BARN PLANS
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THE GUIDE'S FARM BUILDINGS BOOK is a complete reprint of the articles on farm buildings, their construction, finishing, equipment, repair, etc., that have been appearing in its columns this winter, together with some new material. They discuss fully house and barn construction. Any farmer who contemplates building a house or barn, rebuilding or adding to any building already constructed, painting or decorating or putting in equipment for heating, lighting, water or sewerage, cannot afford to be without this practical work of reference.

The Guide offers this book, therefore, as a special service to its readers. It will be sent free and postpaid upon request as long as the supply lasts. We have printed a goodly number because we expect that the demand will be heavy. The books will be sent in the order requests are received. To be sure of getting your copy send the coupon today.



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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Dellsdale, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

MANITOBA WOMEN'S SECTION

The Women's Auxiliary to the Grain Growers' Association of Oakville held their monthly meeting on Tuesday, April 12, in the assembly room, which has lately been furnished for the purpose. Seventeen members were present. Mrs. Coates gave a splendid paper on school lunches, and Mrs. Robinson took up the subject of "Parliamentary Procedure." Mrs. Wells sent a paper to be read on "Curing Meat," which was also very helpful.

Nine pairs of socks were handed in for the soldiers, and the material on hand was distributed for making, among the members. Lunch was served, and the members were pleased with the number present considering the state of the roads.

We would like to see reports from other Manitoba women's organizations in The Guide. We have just had a very pleasant week of instruction under the Agricultural College dressmaker and milliner. Thirty-four women received instruction.

S. M. W.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC FEW

The ladies of the Coteau Grain Growers met at the home of Mrs. R. G. Coventry on February 5, and organized a women's section with the following officers:—president, Mrs. J. Bailey; vice-president, Mrs. J. Smith; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. D. A. White; directors, Mesdames Stephenson, Vermette and Thompson.

During the winter months our local meets every two weeks in the Coteau school, and our genial member Mrs. Coventry opens her home to the Women's Section enabling them to meet the same day, which makes it most convenient. During the summer months we plan to meet once a month, each member in turn entertaining. Tho our numbers are only eight owing to sickness and unfavorable weather, we have no lack of enthusiasm.

We have had two meetings and plan to devote what time we can to Red Cross work. Because of lack of funds on the start we could not take up much material work, but are in the meantime piecing a quilt, each member donating regulation pieced blocks.

At our last meeting Mrs. Smith read a paper on amusements, setting forth the influence the proper kind of amusements have on the young, and the part they play in keeping the boys and girls content in the rural home. The speaker showed how people are deceived who think that amusements can be found only in the city.

Mrs. Thompson sang beautifully the solo "Coming thru the Rye."

MRS. D. A. WHITE.

Secretary, Coteau W.S.G.G.

We wish the new Association every success. There is reason to think that such an organization of progressive women will give their community that needed basis of fraternity and good fellowship.

E. A. S.

PREFER HOME MEETINGS

Dear Miss Stocking:—Our women's section of the Allies G.G.A. promises to become very flourishing. We have thirteen paid up members for 1916. We have purchased forty yards of flannelette and are going to make it up into hospital shirts for the Red Cross. For a few meetings we met in the rest room, but we find it more congenial to meet at the homes. Our last meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Eldon Bergy, one of our members in town. We had a very good time and a good attendance. Our subject for discussion was "System in Housekeeping," and all took part in the discussion. We have appointed a committee to visit, call on or write to any member or others in our neighborhood who are ill, or who for any other reason are unable to get out and attend the meetings. We have arranged to hold a debate with the local in the near future, and meet with them when they hold their meetings.

We should like a copy of the pamphlet "How to conduct a public meeting."

Sincerely yours,

MRS. O. ARMITAGE.

Secretary, Allies W.S.G.G.

It is good to know that your association is playing so active a part in your community life.

E. A. S.

APPOINT CORRESPONDENT

Dear Miss Stocking:—We were notified by our delegate to the Saskatoon Convention, Mrs. A. Martin, that you wished to have a report of our local meetings. At our last meeting we decided to have an assistant secretary to do that part of the correspondence. Mrs. Ole Warne was chosen. We met with our secretary, Mrs. Emil Runquist. Ten members answered to roll call. Mrs. Martin gave a very interesting account of the Convention and read one of the lectures given, which was enjoyed by all. We talked of doing Red Cross work and are going to write for the information that we need on that subject. Our hostess served a very appetizing lunch, after which we adjourned.

MRS. OLE WARNE.

Asst. Secretary, Lundeen W.S.G.G.A.

Your provincial secretary is deeply appreciative of the effort to keep her in touch with the local work. Reports also are a help to other associations.

E. A. S.

BABY'S COLD SERIOUS

How many times do we hear people describing a serious illness and saying something of this sort: "Yes, he seemed to have a little cold for some time, but babies so often have colds that we really did not think much about it. Then the first thing we knew—" Don't you make the same mistake. Keep your baby free from colds and you will be going a long way toward establishing and maintaining his health.

Now a little about why the baby catches cold. We have said that if your baby has frequent colds there is something wrong with him, or with the way he is being cared for. What could be wrong with him or with his care?

Well, first of all, does he get plenty of fresh air? Is he out every day, and for a long time every day? Are his nursery and sleeping-room well ventilated? During the daytime the nursery should have a temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit. At night the room should be cool, with windows open wide, top and bottom, unless the temperature out-of-doors is below freezing. Two or three times during the day the windows should be thrown open and the air completely changed. This can be done while baby is out-of-doors or in another room. When the air is entirely purified, the windows should be closed and the room reheated. Does your baby sleep out-of-doors? Tho not essential, this is a measure of great value in preventing colds. The practice should be started when the weather is mild and not until the baby is six months old. When sleeping out-of-doors baby should always be dressed and undressed in a suitably warm room.

When you have made sure that you provided baby with the air to breathe, then be sure that he can breathe it properly. He can not do this if there are adenoids in his nose or enlarged tonsils in his throat. They are a constant irritation to the respiratory tract and one of the most common causes of frequent colds. If your baby has them, take the advice of the physician who discovers them and have them removed at once. This simple operation will be a wonderful sort of relief to your baby in his tendency to "taking cold."—From the Delineator.

SHE HAD HIM, ALL RIGHT

"I'm sorry to tell you, m'm, that I'll be leaving you next week. I'm going to get married."

"Is that so, Anna? Who is the lucky man?"

"He's a policeman."

"And what is his name?"

"I don't know yet, but I've got his number."

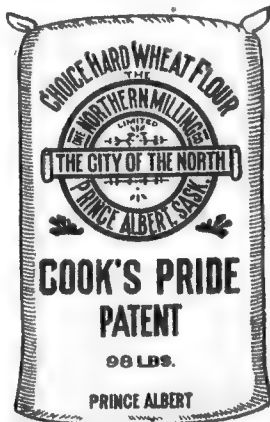


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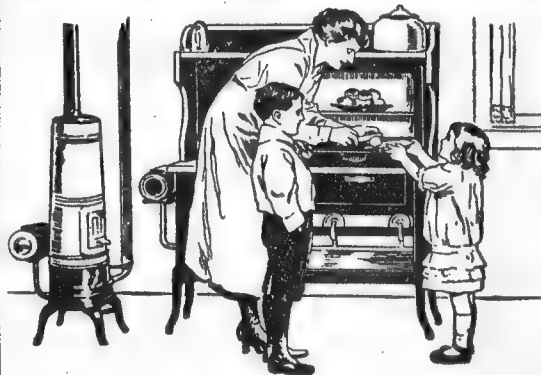
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able. No wicks to trim nor valves to leak. The oil supply is automatically constant.

McClary's ovens are perfect bakers.

Ask your dealer to show you the Florence. If he cannot, write to our nearest branch.

McClary's FLORENCE OIL COOK STOVES

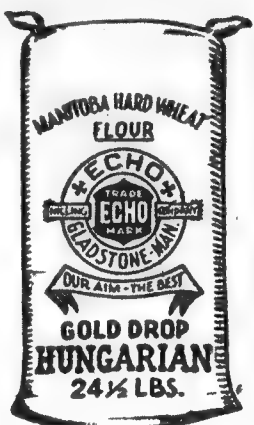
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The baseball season will soon be in full swing. Now is the time to secure your outfit.

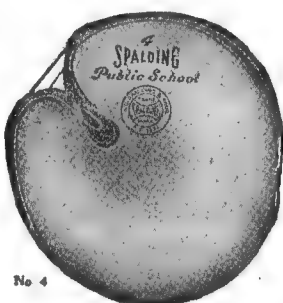
Examine these pictures carefully. The articles illustrated make up a very complete outfit. They will bring you many hours of real wholesome pleasure.



THE BAT—"St. George's No. 19," is made of solid ash and is a first rate all round bat.



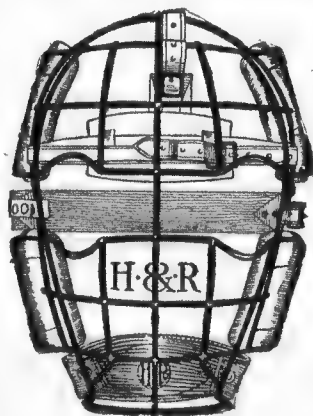
THE BALL—"St. George's League No. 24," is made of the very best material. It is regulation size and weight, has horsehide cover and rubber centre. It is a high grade ball in every respect.



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THE FIELDER'S GLOVE can be supplied in either black or tan leather. It has a webbed thumb and is well and thoroughly made.

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The Grain Growers'
Guide

Winnipeg - Man.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

A GREAT ANNIVERSARY

It happens, oddly enough, that the three-hundredth anniversary of the death of Shakespeare, England's greatest poet, falls upon Easter Sunday.

In Canada we are so busy and so troubled with the war that there has not been much talk of this great event, but in the United States great preparations are being made to celebrate it. On April 30 ministers all over the country will preach upon "the Bard of Avon," bard meaning poet and Avon short for Stratford-on-Avon, the place where he was born. Everywhere they are planting gardens of the flowers mentioned in his plays.

So great a man was this Shakespeare that many learned men have spent the greater part of their lives trying to find out all the particulars concerning his life, of which comparatively little is known for certain. But the most important thing about him, his work, can be known by all. Any of our boys and girls of twelve years and over should be able to read and understand his plays enough to enjoy the story of them, and as the years pass they will see more and more beauty in them. Copies can be had for only a few cents at any book store.

DIXIE PATTON.

A TERRIBLE STORM

I am going to tell you a little story which is a little tragic. When I was a little girl six years of age my father used to drive us to school in the sleigh every morning and night, but as he had to load a car of grain this day, I, along with my elder brother and sister, had to walk to school and unfortunately for me it happened to be blowing and snowing with a temperature of thirty-two below zero. On returning home at night and being the youngest of the three I had to lag behind and was almost overcome by the storm. My eldest brother came back to look for me. When he found me he told me my face, ears, nose and knees were frozen, so he rubbed them with snow and I marched on the best I could, but my legs and knees began to ache and when I got home mother found my nose, ears, knees and face badly frozen. I was crying, but mother rubbed the frozen parts with snow and coal oil and put me to bed with a poultice of gunpowder on the frozen parts. I was all right in a few days time, but I shall remember the time when my little heart was panting coming along that road in the snow drift from school the rest of my life.

JESSIE M. GRAHAM,

Dry River, Man. Age 11.

A NOBLE DOG

Once there were some people who lived near the seashore. They had a little girl about six years old. One day the little girl and her dog Rover went down to the seashore to play. When she got there she began to throw stones and Rover would chase them. After a while she grew tired and lay down on the sand and it was not long before she fell asleep. As she was asleep the tide came up and carried her away. When Rover saw what had happened he sprang into the water and swam after her. He had quite a long way to go before he reached her. After he did reach her he caught her by the pinafore and dress and started to drag her to shore. Her sister was just on the way down to see how she was and she got a fright when she saw the dog bringing in her sister. She called on Rover so he wouldn't lose courage.

When Rover got to shore he dropped the little girl at her sister's feet and went and lay down. The sister picked up the little girl, then called on Rover, but he was too tired just then, so she carried the girl to the house and told them what had happened. They got the doctor so she was better in two or three days. After that they took good care and made a pet of Rover for saving the little girl's life.

FREDA WASON,

Rozilee P.O., Sask. Age 12.

GOOD CITIZENS

A number of years ago, when the district was not very well settled and

when all the farmers were at work cutting grain, a large prairie fire came up over a hill and was coming north towards our farm. We were afraid of the buildings burning, and my brother was small and could not do much so he watched my little brother and me. When the fire got quite close neighbors came to fight the fire, what few there were. They got wet sacks and beat the fire and plowed fire guards, but it went east and was just as close to our grain.

They fought fire from about four o'clock in the afternoon till two next morning. They were all tired and hungry and after a hearty breakfast went home to their work. They worked all the happier after helping their neighbor. They were good citizens.

BERTHA GRAHAM,

Bienfait, Sask. Age 13.

A GREAT TRAGEDY

Once, a long time ago, before my days, there was a large family in a town near Cypress River. There were three girls, and a father and mother who were pretty old. There was also a teacher boarding there then. One night there was a big blizzard in winter time and they all went to bed. When they were fast asleep the house caught on fire. One of the girls woke up and saw the house was on fire. She awakened all the rest. They didn't have time to dress so they didn't save any of their furniture.

The oldest girl said she would go over to her uncle's and get help, it was only a quarter of a mile away, and told the rest to stay there until they got help. They all were in their bare feet and had only their night dresses on. So she went. The rest waited a long time, but no one came, and the second one went and after waiting a long time no one came then. So the youngest one said she would go and then the teacher spoke up and said she was going too, so they both went and told the father and mother to stay by the fire and keep warm. They just about got there when they lost the way and then they ran up against a granary and there was wheat in it. Some way they got in and got in the grain. The next morning when the uncle got up he said he was going over to these girls' father's place and see how they got thru the storm. He had just gone a few feet when he found the first girl frozen to death, so he looked around a little and saw the second girl frozen to death. So just then he saw the foot steps of the third girl and the teacher, over to the granary, and when he went over there he saw them. He carried them to his place and at first they thought the teacher was frozen and the other girl all right, but at last there was a change. The girl was frozen and the teacher all right. The uncle went over to the other house and saw the old man lying on a lot of coals and the old woman in the snow and the dog on top of her trying to keep her warm.

ANNIE RUDDELL,

Elm Creek, Man. Age 12.

A BRAVE DEED

Little Nellie Bryan was bringing in the chips. She had no mother or father, so she lived with her mother's sister. They lived in a little village where the houses were close together and had little smelly back-yards. By the time Nellie had finished it was dark so she took her candle and went up to the attic to bed. About midnight Nellie was awakened by a stifling smell and crackling noise. She leaped out of bed and awakened her aunt. They climbed down the fire-escape. Nellie knew well the danger of fire burning the town. She wondered what she would do to awaken the town. Then she thought of the bell in the attic. "One life is better lost than a hundred," she thought. Nellie climbed the fire-escape regardless of the fire and snatched the rope and soon the bell was ringing furiously. The town was awakened and soon the fire was quenched. Nellie nearly died with the burns, but she recovered and was rewarded.

MARJORY E. THOMAS,

Durban, Man. Age 10 years.



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(With furnished rooms in colors)

Think of the time saved in worry and experimenting. Think of the possibility of avoiding serious mistakes. Some of the sub-headings show just how practical this book is: "The Influence of Color"; "Light and Shade"; "Harmony in Colors—How to get the Right Effect"; "Value of Conventional Designs"; "Plain Tinting"; "Color Values."

Alabastine

Sanitary Wall Tints

If you are going to decorate a room or your whole home, enclose 15 cents in coin or stamps and get a copy of "Homes Healthful and Beautiful." It gives many a useful hint for the treatment of bedroom, living-room, dining-room, halls, parlor, including even the kitchen.

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The Country Cook

This week we will devote our page to household hints. I hope that some of them may prove useful.

A few years ago I was visiting a cousin who did her own work and found time for many outside duties as well. It was in summer and her rooms had a cool, restful appearance. When I commented on the fact, she remarked, "Oh! I feared people might think they looked very bare, but in summer I put most of the ornaments, photos, and bric-a-brac away. I leave out a few vases for flowers and make flowers the chief decoration in summer. With some books and magazines about, the rooms seem comfortable and the saving in work is amazing."

Make Fireplace Attractive

The fireplace is about the most cheery place in the room in winter and about the most cheerless looking in summer. A few ferns will do away entirely with this barren look. Fill some boxes or old jars with ferns and moss and set them in the fireplace. A log may be placed in front to hide the boxes and the ferns have the appearance of growing over the log.

Cleaning a Light Carpet

In cleaning a light colored carpet, try rubbing it well with black magnesia and then sweeping.

For Clothes Pegs

A clothes peg apron made of duck or art ticking is a great help in hanging out clothes. When the clothes are to be brought in the apron may be put on again, the pegs put in the pockets and hung up ready for use next time. If an apron is not available try using a basket with a wire hook on it. This may be hung on the line and pushed along as needed.

Putting Clothes Away

When putting the winter clothes away see that the buttons and hooks and eyes are on, the clothes cleaned and pressed. It is a great relief to take them out in good condition in the fall. Remove any grease spots. They attract moths.

Renovating

Soap bark is very useful in cleaning dark woollen goods. It may be purchased at a druggists in small packages. To prepare for use, pour two quarts of boiling water over half a cup of soap bark. Steep slowly for one hour and strain thru cheesecloth. Any dark material may be sponged with the liquid and afterward with cold water. In washing any fine woollen goods the liquid may be added to the water instead of soap. There is seldom any shrinkage or loss of color when soap bark is used.

Use For Old Flour Sacks

Those who use flour sacks for towels or dish cloths sometimes find it difficult to remove the lettering. When you empty the sack rub the letters with lard, roll up and leave until wash day, and the letters may be easily removed.

A Good Stove Blacking

An excellent blacking for stoves is made by mixing equal parts of coal oil and turpentine with a good stove polish. Make it into a paste about the consistency of thick cream and apply to the stove while it is slightly warm. Polish with a flannel cloth. This is an excellent polish to put on stoves that are to be put away or at any rate not used for the summer, as it prevents rust.

To Remove Indelible Ink

If indelible ink gets on white cotton or linen, soak the article in vinegar and then wash in warm water and soap.

Icing That Will Not Harden

Boiled icing is one of the very hardest things to make and get exactly right. I have tried the following recipe with good success. To one cup of granulated sugar add three tablespoonfuls of cold water and the white of an egg unbeaten. Put in the top of a double boiler. Have the water in the lower part boiling and beat with a Dover egg beater for eight minutes.

This is soft and creamy and may be used for a filling as well.

CROUTONS for Soup

A corn-popper is an ideal thing in which to toast croutons for soup. Cut the bread in small cubes; put in the popper and toast very slowly.

A Zinc Covered Table

A zinc covered table is more useful than many people realize. It saves scrubbing and the expense of a new oil-cloth. Hot pots and pans can be set on it without injury to the table. If it gets stained a little vinegar will make it shine like silver. If badly stained add a little salt to the vinegar.

Soda Recipes

In using recipes that call for soda it is often difficult to judge the amount of soda required and avoid the "soda taste." I have found that if a teaspoon of baking powder is used with the teaspoon of soda called for the food is lighter and there is no taste of the soda.

An Inexpensive Casserole

One runs across numberless recipes these days for casserole cooking, and there is no denying that many of them are very delicious. A common stone jar with a lid makes an excellent casserole. Cooked in it the toughest meat can be made tender. Brown meat in the frying pan, make a gravy or add a little thickened stock and some vegetables. Cook in a slow oven for three hours. Fowl may be cooked in the same way and is sure to be tender and tasty. This casserole may be used for a bean crock as well.

Cleaning Photographs

Photographs that have become soiled either by dust or fly specks may be easily cleaned by wiping them with absorbent cotton that has been dipped in pure alcohol.

Cleaning Carpet Sweepers

Cleaning carpet sweepers is a very disagreeable task and may be made much lighter by the use of a wire hair-brush. This removes all hairs and threads in a very short time. The hair-brush may be purchased at a five and ten cent store.

Gingered Rice

Instead of raisins or other flavoring in rice pudding try a small quantity of preserved ginger, cut in small pieces, and a little of the syrup. About a tablespoonful to a quart of milk is sufficient to give a delicious flavor. At a friend's house the other day I had some rhubarb done with preserved ginger and it certainly was good. Add a little preserved ginger to the rhubarb and boil until fairly thick.

A New Cake Filling

Beat the whites of two eggs until very stiff. Add a teaspoon of vanilla and then slowly beat in two tablespoonfuls of rather thick strawberry or raspberry jam. Use as a filling and on top.

To Remove Scorch

When ironing linen if the article becomes scorched lay a wet rag over the mark and pass a hot iron quickly over it until it steams freely. Several applications of this will usually remove the stain unless the garment is really burned.

A Fuel Saver

When ironing, much time and fuel can be saved by putting an old pan or skillet over the irons. This holds the heat and shortens the time necessary for heating the irons.

Pretty soon we are going to discuss fireless cookers, and I wish some of our readers who have used fireless cookers (homemade or otherwise) would write in and tell us what success they have had with them. I am sure by doing this you would help someone else. The warm weather is coming, and if there is any means by which we can make the work lighter and the kitchen cooler, we want to know about it, don't we?

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



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Warner and Wife

Continued from Page 9

left to search for clients on his own account. Besides, was he not the happy possessor of an exciting avocation? Any man who has won sixty-two thousand dollars from himself at solitaire, even at ten dollars a point, has had his hands pretty full.

Mr. Warner had been driven to solitaire by loneliness. The loneliness was a natural growth. His brilliant and beautiful wife, drawn more and more as her popularity increased into the whirl of Granton society, had at first attempted to take her husband along, and he had not been averse. But he soon had enough of it.

Two teas and one dinner were sufficient to make it plain to him that his position was perfectly analogous to that of the husband of a prima-donna. His wife was courted, sought after, flattered, fawned upon, flirted with. She was beautiful, witty, graceful, and four inches taller than her husband. He was—well, he was Timmie.

So he went home and played solitaire.

He played for hours, days, weeks, months—whenever he could find a respite from the preliminary work. He played all the kinds he had ever heard of, and when they became tiresome, invented new ones.

Then, one day he had an idea. He had had it before, but never had it struck him so forcibly. All day it remained in the front of his brain, and that night after dinner he spoke to his wife about it. It was an embarrassing idea, and he grew red and stammered for a full ten minutes before Mrs. Warner grasped the meaning of his disconnected and halting sentences. When she did understand, she stopped him with an exclamation.

"My dear Timmie! You know very well it's impossible. I regret it as much as you do. I—I would like to have—to be a mother, too. But right in the middle of my career—it takes time, you know—and there is the danger—really, it's impossible. It's too bad, Timmie; but one can't have everything. Here are those Tilbury supply contracts; look them over, will you? They must be absolutely tight."

Mr. Warner took the contracts and went to his room. That night was the most uncomfortable one he had ever known. He had seen a glorious vision of a little Timmie sitting on his knee, and to have it so rudely snatched away was sadly bewildering. It was this experience that planted within him the germ of dissatisfaction with life which was destined to prove his salvation.

By this morning on which we have seen Mr. Warner descend to his breakfast this germ had grown and begotten a family. It stirred around within him as he consumed his shirred eggs and made him gloomy. Even the remembrance of his brilliant victory at solitaire the night before could not bring ease to his mind.

"Something's wrong with me," he muttered to himself as he wandered into the library. "Something inside. I mean." He kicked viciously at a chair that had thoughtlessly gotten in his path. "Can't be stomach—breakfast tasted good. I guess I need some air."

He went out for a walk. Down the broad residence street, lined with great trees and extensive lawns, he strolled aimlessly; but as soon as the fresh morning air got well into his lungs he quickened his pace, and soon found himself on the outer edge of the city.

After another half-hour of brisk walking he was surrounded by woods and fields and green meadows; and, turning down a narrow, winding lane, entered a shady wilderness. Somewhere quite near he could hear a brook. He found it, and flopped down on the bank.

For two hours he lay there, dozing.

Three o'clock found him at home again, feeling a little guilty that he had not been there to lunch with his wife. He always liked to hear her talk of the proceedings at court on days when she attended, not to mention the fact that she liked him to listen. Besides, was there not something in particular he wanted to ask about?

Continued Next Week

SUITS FREE! Remarkable Cloth That Won't Wear Out!

Now, readers, would you like a suit or pair of pants absolutely free? A most astounding offer is being made by a well-known English firm! They have discovered a remarkable Holeproof Cloth. You can't tear it! Yet it looks just the same as \$20 suitings. You can't wear it out no matter how hard you wear it, for if during six months of solid hard grinding work every day of the week (not just on Sundays), you wear the smallest hole, another garment will be given free! The firm will send a written guarantee in every parcel. Think, readers, just \$6.50 for a man's suit, and only \$2.25 for a pair of pants, sent to you all charges and postage paid, and guaranteed for six months' solid grinding wear. Now don't think because you are miles away you cannot test these remarkable cloths, for you simply send a 2 cent postal card to The Holeproof Clothing Co., 56 Theobalds Road, London, W.C., Eng., for large range of patterns, easy self-measure chart and fashions. These are absolutely free and postage paid. Send 2 cent postal card at once! Mention "Grain Growers' Guide."—Advertisement.

Get a Guaranteed Suit We take all risks for Fit, Cloth, and Delivery.

The British Navy and the well-known excellence of pure wool from British Overseas Dominions enable us to offer this warranty. Yorkshire for generations has been the nerve-centre of the world's cloth trade, and your suit made in Huddersfield is free of all "over-the-counter" middle-profits. The same cloth, style and make bought in Canada would cost you 20 to 30 per cent. more than our price. Tailored English or Canadian style (highest price only \$22), good, smart, reliable suits, carriage and duty paid at **\$11**

Free - 120 Patterns

splendid Clot's and simplest self-measurement chart ever invented. Thousands measure themselves every year. No risk.

MISFIT means MONEY BACK

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Suit Lengths of these famous cloths are ordered by men who get their own tailor to make them up. Write for patterns. Highest price is only \$13.

Splendid Suit Length sent (carriage and duty paid) for **\$4**

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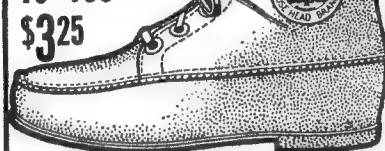
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Don't wear ill-made inferior shoes and suffer with sore, tired aching feet. Send for a pair of our specially made, easy-fitting, durable harvest and plow shoes. We make them of our famous oil-tanned Skowhegan leather with full waterproofed sole leather soles and heels and solid insoles. They are particularly adapted for farmers, woodsmen, millmen, trackmen and laborers—any who require comfortable footwear having extra strength and durability.

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are made by specialists, on easy fitting right and left lasts. If your dealer hasn't them, send his name and \$3.25 (postal or express order), stating size, and we will deliver a pair all charges paid to your address, anywhere in Canada or U. S. The same style 8 eyelets high, \$5.75. Write for catalogue 'C'.

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Fredericton, N. B., Canada.

PRODUCTION AND THRIFT

About the second week of April there appeared in the western press the first of a series of advertisements on "Production and Thrift," issued under the direction of the Dominion Departments of Agriculture and Finance. It contained the following advice:

"J. H. Grisdale, director, and the superintendents of the Dominion experimental farms, urge the following upon the farmers:

"Stubble land of first crop after fallow. Burn stubble thoroughly as soon as surface is dry. Fire about noontime when steady wind is blowing. Cultivate at once about two inches deep, then sow the wheat and harrow immediately afterwards. If possible, where area is large, harrow first, then cultivate, seed and harrow again. In Eastern Saskatchewan sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre; in Western Saskatchewan, $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels. On light soils and dry land sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel less.

"Stubble land of second crop after fallow. Usually this land should be summer-fallowed, but this year much of it must be in crop. Burn stubble if possible. This may be helped by scattering straw freely over the field. Wrap old sacking about the end of a 4-foot stick. Dip in gasoline. Set on fire and shake on straw and stubble. Carry gasoline in open pail. If stubble is too light to burn then cultivate, harrow and seed a little lighter than above. Oats and barley will do better than wheat. If shoe drills are used, plow instead of cultivating. Plow, pack or roll, and then harrow, if land is grassy or weedy. In the drier sections at least one-third of all cropping land should be summer-fallowed every year.

"Stubble land of third crop after fallow. Do not sow to grain, but summer-fallow. Better use your spring labor on other stubble land and thus make sure of crops in 1916 and 1917. Put your labor on land that is likely to give best returns."

Considerable comment appeared in the daily press concerning this advice. The objection was not that the statements made were incorrect, because anyone carefully reading them and knowing whether they were suitable to local western conditions could no doubt use the ideas to good advantage, but that it was misleading to offer advice of this kind as applying to farm conditions generally thruout the three prairie provinces. To get authoritative advice on this important question The Guide obtained the opinions of several representative western agriculturalists. Extracts from some of the letters received follow. Regarding the proper cultural methods to follow in Manitoba, the Hon. Valentine Winkler, minister of agriculture, says:

Battle Against Weeds

"To farm for the present alone seems at best a short-sighted policy. One of the most serious problems to overcome on an average farm is undoubtedly the weed problem. Close observation of the condition of farms receiving different methods of tillage impresses me that many of our most noxious weeds owe their first invasion to the too frequent practice of 'discing in' cereal crops. This practice is practically forsaken in Manitoba. Experience has demonstrated its fallacy as a method of crop production.

"'Production and Thrift' is an ideal motto to adopt at this time, if properly interpreted. If I understand our ideal in production, I would define it as an improved method of farm management capable of increasing the earning power of an acre of land. To adopt an inferior plan of soil tillage and decrease the yielding capacity of an acre would be the opposite teaching to production. Thrift embodies economical management and should lessen the cost of production. A large acreage this season, unless it is well tilled, cannot be accepted as assurance that Manitoba farmers will reap a paying crop.

Manitoba Farm Methods

"To advise the farmers of Manitoba to 'disc in' their crops without first of all giving due consideration to such factors as district requirements, quality and condition of soil, and having some accurate information regarding crops grown in the past, cannot be regarded as anything but a dangerous practice and may be productive of much harm if followed to any extent.

"For those in doubt as to the proper

course to follow, I would suggest seeding wheat on the best prepared land up to May 12. Plow thoroughly and prepare the balance for crop and seed to oats up to May 24, and seed to barley as late as the end of the first week in June. Oats and barley have a good commercial value, suffer less from frost, make good feed and have considerable in their favor as cleaning crops. The year 1914 was comparatively dry and many weed seeds failed to germinate on land that was in the process of fallowing; 1915 was a wet year and weeds germinated abundantly on fallow crops, as usual wild oats shelling considerably. Last fall, for diverse reasons, little fall cultivation took place, and the weed seeds are still in the soil awaiting spring conditions, when the life circle will again be set in motion. To disc land in this condition leaves no alternative but the production of a weedy crop of wheat. A still more serious consideration for the owner is the fact that his field will be a thousand-fold worse infested with weeds.

"Let us produce more this year if at all possible, and accomplish the task by using cleaner, plumper and purer seed. Seed only such fields as will ensure a paying crop with good tillage; co-operate with your neighbor wherever and whenever possible for the good of the community, lessen the cost of production to increase the net profits, and exercise the most stringent economy in every department of farm activity."

In a lengthy statement, which space will not allow of use in full, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan, says that "Western farmers should be advised to farm bet-

ter rather than to farm more. The average man is already spread over too many acres for best results. A full crop from both field and flock will keep the wheels of commerce going, will maintain our credit and enable us to finance the war, will keep our railways and labor busy, will improve municipal and governmental revenue, will liquidate some more of our tiresome debts, will maintain our grip of things and keep the pot boiling generally, but a full crop is required far more for the sake of this part of the Empire than it is needed for supplying any other particular country with bread, even in times like these.

"Regarding stubble burning, certain portions of Saskatchewan have practiced for many years, and to advantage, the sowing of burned fallow stubble land. But this is only in limited areas, and is being gradually discontinued owing to the consequent introduction and entrenchment of such perennial weeds as Canada thistles, sow thistles, quack grass and other perennial pests. But it is scarcely safe to advise any farmer with only limited experience to follow this practice. The best informed Saskatchewan farmers will put into wheat this spring what can be put in properly and in time. As the spring is a little late, a certain additional element of chance will have to be taken in the later districts, but there will be no disposition to go on blindly sowing wheat after the date when experience in each particular district has proven it to be unwise to do so. Nor will they sow to wheat or anything else third crop stubble or even much second crop stubble, but they will shallow plow such land, and if too late for wheat they will sow

with coarse grain, as the district and the particular farm or the farmer's inclination may suggest. After the sowing of all commercial grains has been completed, say June 1, indications point to the likelihood of a still further acreage being spring plowed and sown with oats for sheaf feed, should it not ripen fully, or for commercial use should the fall be open like last year and maturity ensue.

"Doubtless also in the flax growing areas, especially in Western Saskatchewan, where the fall frosts are usually later, this profitable crop will be more extensively sown than last year, notwithstanding its predisposition to be weedy, using spring plowed stubble rather than spring breaking and sowing up to the first week of June. If farmers who have been following a three year rotation—two crops and then fallow—and this is the general practice on the open plains, adopt the advice of the Federal Government this year and sow a third crop on stubble, they will not only run the chance of reaping mighty scantily, but after putting all their land in crop they will have no land left to summer-fallow for next year's crop, and next year with its requirements will likely come around. Our fallow system must under no consideration be departed from, as this is the only known and well proven method whereby the fullest production can be secured and maintained."

Other opinions, largely along the same lines, have been received, but with the above statements to qualify the advice offered it is to be hoped that nothing but benefit will result from the departments' advertising campaign.

Production and Thrift

"GAIN or no gain the cause before the farmers of Canada is as clear as it was last year—they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands that may be made, and I believe this to be especially true in regard to live stock, the world's supply of which must be particularly affected in this vast struggle."—HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE BASED ON REPORTS CONTAINED IN "THE AGRICULTURAL WAR BOOK, 1916," PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA, ONT.

LIVE STOCK—The herds and flocks of Europe have been greatly reduced. When the war is over there will be a great demand for breeding stock. Canadian farmers should keep this in mind.

MEATS—In 1915 Great Britain imported 664,508 tons of beef, mutton and lamb, of which 364,245 tons came from without the Empire. Out of 430,420 tons of beef only 104,967 tons came from within the Empire.

The demands of the Allies for frozen beef, canned beef, bacon and hams will increase rather than diminish. Orders are coming to Canada. The decreasing tonnage space available will give Canada an advantage if we have the supplies.

DAIRYING—Home consumption of milk, butter and cheese has increased of late years. The war demands for cheese have been unlimited. The Canadian cheese exports from Montreal in 1915 were nearly \$6,500,000 over 1914. Prices at Montreal—Cheese: January 1915, 15¼ to 17 cents; January 1916, 18¼ to 18½ cents. Butter: January 1915, 24 to 28¾ cents; January 1916, 32 to 33 cents.

EGGS—Canada produced \$30,000,000 worth of eggs in 1915 and helped out Great Britain in the shortage. Shippers as well as producers have a duty and an opportunity in holding a place in that market.

WRITE TO THE DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TO YOUR PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT FOR BULLETINS ON THESE SUBJECTS

Tens of thousands of Canada's food producers have enlisted and gone to the front. It is only fair to them that their home work shall be kept up as far as possible. The Empire needs all the food that we can produce in 1916.

PRODUCE MORE AND SAVE MORE

MAKE LABOUR EFFICIENT.

SAVE MATERIALS FROM WASTE

SPEND MONEY WISELY

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

We have between 30 and 40 Registered Stallions

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WE GUARANTEE every horse and in 15 years we have never had a law-suit about our guarantee.

WE GIVE TIME to responsible parties and we never sell a note. One half our business in past 4 years has been with old customers.

WE EXCHANGE A HORSE purchased from us after 4 years service for one of equal value and charge only \$100 a year difference in age.

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that is sure and sound and wish an exchange, we will deal with you, charging you only for difference in age or quality.

We have several AGED HORSES taken in exchange, with a splendid record, that we will sell for about half of what they would earn this year. Write about our guarantee and insurance agreement, or better still, come and see.

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A deposit of One Dollar opens a savings account in the Home Bank and Full Compound Interest is paid at the highest bank rate. There is no formality in opening an account—call in and leave your name and address and take your pass book. When you are out of town and need money you may make a withdrawal from your account through the mail.

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Silk Waist - FREE!

A silk waist is something that is very acceptable to a woman at almost any season. Even if she is well supplied an extra waist is always welcome. The Guide has arranged to give away absolutely free a quantity of silk sufficient for making up a waist. In addition to the silk material, a waist pattern will also be supplied. This pattern may be selected from any standard pattern catalog or we can give you the pattern that is illustrated in this picture. The silk which The Guide supplies is of good quality and would cost from \$3.50 to \$4.00 to purchase. This useful prize will be sent free, all charges fully prepaid, to any woman who will collect only a small number of yearly subscriptions to The Guide. You will be surprised at the small service required. Write your name and address plainly on the coupon, mail to The Guide office and full particulars will be sent you, including samples of the silk material. Mail your coupon today to

CIRCULATION DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

"COUPON"

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Gentlemen:—
Please send me samples of your silk material and give me full particulars about your free silk waist offer.

Name

P. O.

Prov.

April 26, 1916



Our Ottawa Letter

Sir Sam Hughes' Statement in the House—Calls Kyte Charges "Piffle"—
Borden Administering Militia Department—Foster Proposes Trade
Development Scheme.

(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, April 20.—The parliamentary week has been short, but eventful. The house adjourned on Wednesday until Tuesday next, in order to give members an opportunity to go home for Easter. The three days preceding the commencement of the holiday were days of keen excitement. The return of Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, and his defence of his connection with the fuse contracts was the cause. From the time of his arrival on Sunday afternoon, when he was welcomed by a large number of friends, the majority of them in uniform, until he spoke on Tuesday afternoon, there was ceaseless speculation as to what he would say. When the minister had his say there was just as much excitement and speculation as to its ultimate effect on the course of events.

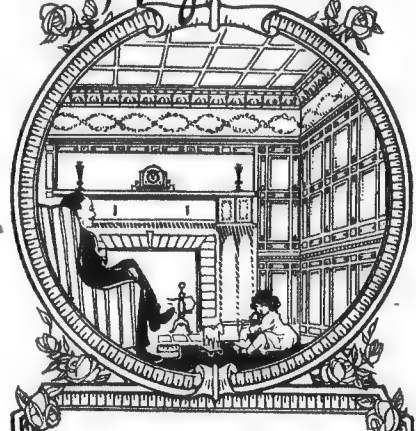
To the public generally the most interesting development in connection with the minister of militia's defence was his statement that, pending the conclusion of the inquiry by the Royal commission, he had asked Premier Borden to administer the affairs of his department. Sir Robert Borden subsequently confirmed this statement. As to why it was necessary for the prime minister to assume this responsibility in addition to his other admittedly heavy duties there is a great deal of wonder. The story most generally accepted at the capital is that the prime minister had promised a group of his followers that Sir Sam would not be permitted to resume control of his department until he was cleared of any suspicion of wrong-doing in connection with the Kyte charges. But when Sir Sam arrived in New York he told the press correspondents that he proposed to go to the capital, take charge of the department and make a statement to parliament. On Monday morning Sir Sam did go to the department, and he was there again on Tuesday morning when, report says, he received a visit from the prime minister. Sir Sam objected to any of his colleagues invading his domain, and the matter was compromised by Sir Robert himself agreeing to take charge. It will be recalled that Premier Asquith replaced Col. Seeley in the British war office when the latter resigned over the Curragh camp incident.

Today there is plenty of speculation as to the likelihood of the minister of militia ever again assuming control of the department. His enemies on both sides of the house say that he is not likely to, while his friends just as vehemently declare that it is only a matter of time before he is fully reinstated. The "neutrals" in the quarrel say it all depends on what comes out. There are comparatively few in any of the various camps of public opinion who believe that Sir Sam will be found guilty of personal wrong-doing, but the number who think that it is likely to be established that careless and improvident contracts were entered into is large, although this impression may have been lessened to some extent by the statement made in the house by the minister.

Before Sir Sam arrived in New York it was announced that he had engaged three of the most eminent lawyers in Canada for his defence. They were: Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C.; J. S. Ewart, K.C., and Eugene Lafleur, K.C. When he landed he was met by Mr. Nesbitt, who succeeded in preventing the minister from saying much to the galaxy of press correspondents who were on hand to meet him and who expected to get some good copy. The minister was still "sealed up," as far as the press was concerned, when he arrived in the capital. It was assumed that he would be advised by his lawyers to make a brief statement to parliament. Undoubtedly he did get such advice, but when the house met on Tuesday he had once more taken the bit into his teeth and spoke for over an hour to a crowded house and packed galleries. While speaking in a more subdued manner than is usually his custom, Sir Sam had occasional

flashes of his accustomed vigor, while at other times he spoke with evident signs of emotion. In the beginning he struck out at the opposition by intimating that he had been led to believe before his departure for England that nothing would be brought up affecting him during his absence. The basis for this statement appeared to be a state-

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quickly change dull, dreary rooms to ones you like to linger in. Whether you prefer plainness or a touch of ornament, you will find many to please you in the 2,000 styles and Period designs to choose from. Easy to put on over plaster or wood, the joints fit in snug so they cannot show or come away. Last without repair as long as your house. Shall we send you the complete Ceiling Catalogue G.G.

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HARDY WESTERN STRAWBERRIES

To introduce my new Hybrid Strawberry "Pioneer," produced and grown in the West for 10 years, absolutely hardy, large fruited and prolific bearing, I will send, postpaid, for \$1.00, 12 Strawberries and 12 St. Regis Everbearing Raspberries. 1 perennial flower hardy for all orders for \$2.00. Culture hints enclosed. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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A Herd not exceeded for production by any in Canada. Drop a post card for a list of 36 Cows which have been through a year's official test. You do not have to take my word for what the cows have produced. C. A. JULIAN SHARMAN, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta.

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The New Era Rope Machines make any size rope up to 1 1/2 ins. in diameter—any length—at two-thirds the cost of rope you buy. Splices a broken rope in ten minutes. Sold on Money Back Guarantee—try it ten days and return it if not satisfied. Write for booklet. Price now \$5.00. Express prepaid. Agents wanted everywhere. 2,500 sold in four years.

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ment by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. At the time he did not know of anything likely to be brought to the attention of the house. Undoubtedly the data on which the fuse charges were based came into the hands of the opposition at a later date.

Hughes Makes Denials

As for the minister's speech, which was listened to with the closest attention, it must be confessed that it consisted largely of general denials, and a writer for a newspaper of an opposite political stripe, but one not always as unfriendly to the minister of militia as to others of his colleagues, was not far astray when he summarized the minister's remarks as follows: "Major-General Sir Sam Hughes still sticks to Honorary-Colonel Allison, to General Bertram, to Colonel Carnegie and the Shell Committee. He still sticks to his department, the somewhat precariously and vicariously thru Premier Borden. He does not stick to the Canadian manufacturers, but the Kyte charges in their essential details will stick to him."

It was perhaps noticeable that Sir Sam, while he still stuck to Allison, did not appear to be so absolutely certain of him as on a former occasion when he described the still absent colonel as "the soul of honor." He asserted that there had been no agreement for a division of the spoils as stated by Mr. Kyte, but added that in any case if one million dollars had been divided it only amounted to a ten per cent. commission on the fuse transaction, which was not unreasonable. Sir Sam gave as his chief reason why the fuse contracts had been let in the United States that Canadian manufacturers were afraid to undertake to make them. He said that there was many millions of money behind the men who took the contracts, and that they had large plants and employed a large number of men. He did not explain why such a large portion of the orders had been turned over to other companies. Sir Sam made light of the Kyte charges. He said that when he arrived on this side of the Atlantic he expected to read something serious. He closed by describing them as "piffle."

Laurier's Reply

Sir Wilfrid Laurier dealt briefly with the minister's remarks. He said that when Sir Sam left for England his own motion asking for an inquiry had not been disposed of. The government, however, had declined to grant an inquiry. When Mr. Kyte made his charges the government changed its mind. The situation in the eyes of the government became very grave, because it necessitated the return of the minister of militia. Sir Wilfrid expressed surprise that Sir Sam had not informed the house as to what his motives and intentions were when he made and signed the fuse contracts. He had discussed almost everything but these contracts. The only reference he had made to the contracts was to explain why he had given them to two foreign firms. The minister having chosen to go into other matters, he might have taken advantage of the opportunity to refer to a contract which had been brought forward prominently in the press in regard to the disposal of small arms ammunition. In closing Sir Wilfrid asked if Sir Sam was still minister of militia.

"The minister of militia is still a member of the government," declared the prime minister on rising. "He has asked me to undertake the administration of his department while he is occupied with the investigation which has been granted at the instance of honorable gentlemen on the other side of the house. I desire to say that the minister of militia and defence has assured me that he not only desires but intends that the investigation shall be full and complete, and, to that end, he is prepared from now henceforth to place his time at the disposal of the commission in order that very full investigation may be made. The minister of militia has not had before an opportunity to make allusion to certain matters with which it was sought to connect him. Many allegations were introduced with regard to enormous profits supposed to have been made by Col. Allison which were not connected, so far as I am aware, with the shell committee, or with the minister of militia or defence, or with the government, in any manner whatsoever.

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Babbitt Metal

the very best to reline your worn bearings. Two days pay for hired man saved every time you buy 25 lbs. of our

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Regular 50c lb.
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Cash with order, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Only 4 tons left and going fast. Cannot last long.

Always give when ordering name of pump, depth of well, distance to draw water.

Adjust to fit any pump; warranted two years. Order now and have water in abundance always with ease

Your Money Back if not exactly as represented.

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Regular	\$2.50	\$2.75	\$3.00
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A few hundred to clear at this Extra Special Price now; but never again.
Send cash with order. We deliver at these prices free to nearest post office.

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"Hercules" Foot Scraper

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Clean Floors in 1,000,000 Homes and Business Houses

Do you know that this scraper will save more money in one week than what it costs you? It removes the mud as efficiently as the snow, and has a Heel Plate which is very effective.

Price \$1 00

Delivered to the nearest R. R. Station or Post Office in Man., Sask. or Alberta

"The allegations of the member for Richmond were entirely new to me in respect of nearly all these matters, but they were introduced in such a manner as to connect the minister with the supposed enormous profits. The object of the honorable gentlemen opposite at this very critical time in the history of the country and the Empire seems to be to swell up an enormous sum of supposed profits and by veiled insinuations to connect the minister of militia and defence with them. I am free to say that there was never a Royal Commission granted or recommended for the purpose of inquiry into the conduct of a minister that was passed upon such slender and slight foundations as the order-in-council and commission issued in connection with this case."

The conclusion to be drawn from the speeches made on the two sides of the house is that, while the Liberals have been disposed to exaggerate the charges against Sir Sam Hughes, the prime minister and the minister of militia have been quite as strongly disposed to minimize them. Such is the way of the politicians. The Meredith-Duff commission, which has held its preliminary sitting and which will commence the taking of evidence on Wednesday next, will probably be able to get somewhere near the truth.

Trade Development Planned

The only other development of interest in parliament during the week was the announcement by Sir George Foster that he wants a larger vote in order to carry out a program of trade development which he has mapped out. The minister plans to establish a Bureau of Commercial Information, to call together a convention of business men in the capital to discuss trade conditions as they have been affected by the war, and to send an honorary commission of business men to Great Britain, France and Italy to secure information which will be of use in the future. He also plans to extend the commercial intelligence service abroad, more particularly in Russia.

Sir George's proposals received considerable praise, altho opposition members, including Hon. Wm. Pugsley, commented on the fact that no additional effort was to be made to enlarge the big natural market to the South for the benefit of Canadian producers. He suggested that Free Wheat would do more

for the Dominion than all the other plans of the minister combined. As usual the plea for Free Wheat fell on deaf ears.

ARBOR DAY

Monday, May 8, has been set as Arbor day in the province of Manitoba, and will be observed as a holiday. In the proclamation announcing the holiday it is urged that all municipal, religious and school corporations assist in carrying out the objects for the attainment of which this holiday has been instituted, namely, the planting of forest and other trees.

THE COMING OF THE BARONS

The following letter from the Toronto Globe, April 3, contains much which will be of interest to Westerners.

Editor, Globe:—I have taken The Globe ever since 1866. I took it then because under the management of George Brown it represented stalwart Liberal ideas. Of late years, since it has become the most conservative paper in Ontario, I have taken it partly for the sake of "Auld Lang Syne," and partly because it is the best newspaper in the province.

Imagine my surprise on seeing in The Globe of the 25th instant the article headed "Up a Lane and Near the Gas Works." In this article we see outlined the principles of pure Liberalism—the idea that to the workers or producers belong the results of their labor. The million-dollar palace, built nominally to house a man who performs the functions of a rubber stamp, but really to furnish amusement to Toronto's sham aristocracy, will involve a further expenditure of many millions more, all of which will be earned by the class of men who are forced to live in two or even one-roomed shanties in places far less desirable than the vicinity of the gas works.

The Globe and other so-called Liberal papers seem surprised that the masses of the people do not dance when the Liberal papers and orators pipe. Why should they? No matter which party is in power William Mackenzie and his like go on piling up their unearned millions. Railroads, such as the C.N.R. line from Toronto to Belleville, which do not serve any useful purpose whatever, are bonused by Tory and Liberal Governments alike. The persons who

plan them get enormous grants from the country, then bond them, often for more than they are worth when completed, and finally form themselves into construction companies, and come out with, say, twenty per cent. of the whole affair in their pockets. The next step is that the Government of the day, after satisfying itself that these promoters have really swiped a number of millions, recommends them to the King for Knighthood, or if they have pocketed a sufficiently large sum, for a Peerage.

This is only one of the many ways in which your Toronto aristocracy is built up. Some make immense fortunes in manipulating stocks; some thru protective tariffs, but none of them by honest labor. If this were all we might be willing to let it go at that, but the appetite grows by what it feeds on. Tens of thousands of farmers in the West are selling their wheat for much less than it is worth and paying unnecessarily high prices for their supplies in order that these imitation aristocrats should have an income suited to their imagined station.

Not only that, but it becomes from their point of view necessary to build a palace worth more than a million dollars and pay a salary to a rubber-stamp man sufficient to keep it up, so that they can see their names in lists from A to Z filling up half a page in the Toronto papers after every reception at Government House.

The contents of some of the Socialist papers are sufficiently crude and ridiculous but if the I.M.M. and such organizations should succeed in tearing down the fabric of society it will be simply because the so-called Liberal party was essentially as bad as the Tories. I sincerely hope that the article in The Globe of the 25th instant may be the first of a series of real, up-to-date expressions of true Liberalism.

One of Your Oldest Subscribers.

Half the diseased hogs in this country were made so by the men who keep them. Foul pens and yards, impure feed and no chance to get out to clean ground will do it very often.

The boar needs good food and plenty of exercise. Keep him in his own strong quarters, away from the sows, and don't neglect him.

WINNIPEG PRODUCE—Note: All prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—Butter prices for fancy dairy have dropped two cents tho other grades remain unchanged. Old stocks of butter are being cleaned up now. Two car lots west this month and a couple south to Chicago.

Eggs—Stand 19 to 20 cents as last week. This price should hold good for another week. They are very plentiful in Calgary and are being shipped to Vancouver.

Potatoes—Manitoba and Saskatchewan potatoes are a little lower. Calgary looks for a big slump as with the open weather large quantities are showing up and the demand is slow. This must react on Winnipeg.

Cream—Cream prices are firm and should hold good for another week anyway.

Hay—Large quantities were bought a week ago, but the quality of late stuff has been poor, much of it being heated and burnt and dealers are using their own supplies.

OATS!

We want some, and are buying continuously any grade. If you cannot get box cars, wire, phone or write us and we will supply sacks to ship in stock cars. Market prices date of inspection.

LAING BROS.
WINNIPEG MAN.

Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange, Limited

Highest price paid for all your FARM PRODUCTS

Ship us your BUTTER AND LIVE OR DRESSED POULTRY as we are having heavy demands.

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Best Market Price

For good Heavy Hens ask for prices. These prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.
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Send us your live poultry and secure prompt remittance at highest market prices. Per lb.

Turkeys, one year old birds 21c
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Ducks 14c
Geese 14c
Hens 15c
Young Roosters 14c
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Express Money Order mailed same day birds received. Crates furnished on request. Prices are F.O.B. Winnipeg and are absolutely guaranteed.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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Calgary Bull Sale

Continued from Page 19

timer, Bowden, for "Gainford Duke," a two year-old which was awarded the Alberta-bred championship in the show. A brother of this bull, "Gainford Model," reserve champion in the show, brought \$440. Another high price paid for a Shorthorn was \$465, paid by Yule & Bowes, Calgary, for "Gloster's King," a two-year-old, to James Burns, Hanna, Alta. Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, Alta., sold the highest priced Aberdeen Angus, "Duhamel Isadore," for \$315.

A. Robertson sold seven bulls, four of which were yearlings, for \$2,185. O. A. Boggs, Daysland, sold three for \$1,395. Mace, of High River, sold thirteen of his own breeding for \$4,415. Frank Collicut got \$1,780 for five. Fred Cowman, Cremona, sold twelve for \$4,075. The proceeds from the sale of one bull, which brought \$270, he donated to the Patriotic Fund. Chas. Lyall, Strome, averaged \$302 for seven Shorthorns. James Sharp, Lacombe, got \$1,595 for five, and his brother averaged \$290.50 on fourteen of the same breed. J. L. Walters had eighteen Shorthorns that netted him \$4,365, an average of \$242.50.

LICE-ABORTION-CEMENT

Some of our colts had lice on them when they came off the range last fall. Could you tell us how to prevent this?—H.G.S., Alta.

Coal oil will completely destroy lice on stock of any kind. One application is sufficient. An emulsion of soap and coal oil can probably be used more easily. Dissolve a small cake of soap in water and add coal oil. Use a woollen cloth and go over the animal thoroughly, rubbing well in, but do not use more oil than sufficient to grease it over. This kills nits also. The prevention of your stock from getting lice on them is a difficult matter on the range, i.e., if they are running free with stock belonging to other people. You will have to free them from lice and then run them where they will not be exposed to these mites.

One of our mares lost her colt this winter. Would it be advisable to breed her this year?—H.G.S., Alta.

There seems no good reason why you should not breed your mare this year. If the abortion was due to injury, inflammation, slipping or jumping or some such cause, care should be taken that the mare has fully recovered and is in good health at the time served. It is possible abortion may have been due to some poison or frosted food, or even to weakness or low condition of the sire at the time of service. In these cases there is no reason why the mare should not be bred again as soon as she is better, tho it should not be before a month or even six weeks. As long as there is any discharge and for some time afterward let her remain not bred.

For a concrete cistern what materials should be used and in what proportion? What amount of each material would it take to a cubic yard?—H.G.S., Manville, Alta.

For a concrete cistern 8 ft. by 8 ft. by 8 ft., eight cubic yards of bank run gravel and fifty-four bags of cement should be used, or instead eight cubic yards crushed stone, four cubic yards sand and fifty-four bags cement. The proper mixture for such a structure would be 1: 2: 4, that is one barrel—four bags—Portland cement to two barrels of loose sand to four barrels of loose gravel or broken stone. For one cubic yard of rammed concrete approximately six bags of cement, .45 cubic yards of sand and nine-tenths of one cubic yard of stone would be necessary. This would build the walls and floor six inches thick and a roof four inches thick over all.

Insure good feeding during the busy spring and summer months by preparing at once feeds such as ground grains, cut hay and mixed meals.

A piece of good pasture set aside for the sows and litters will give excellent returns; the following make good pasture:—Alfalfa, rape, rye, oats or grasses.

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NOTE: Even after its experience of nearly a century, Case is not content to publish advertisements unless based on the very latest authoritative information. This is one series of messages to farmers, prepared after visiting tractor demonstrations, talking hundreds of farmers, and carrying on a national investigation through our sales organization and by mail to find the gas tractor needs of the farmers.

A Tractor

Not Too Small
Not Too Light
Not Too Cheap

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You want a real, everyday tractor, one that is backed by a reputation. We say that a Case tractor costs less than cheaper tractors because it is built honestly and carefully. Case principles



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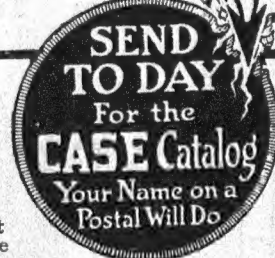
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